



# DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN, U.S. TO SETTLE MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OWG21213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will sign noted on the transfer of sophisticated Japanese technology after approval by the Cabinet next Tuesday, thereby settling the issue before President Ronald Reagan's visit November 9-12. This was disclosed by a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official Wednesday. The accord will take the form of a package agreement on various technologies concerned, but also include a formula for checking specific items, the source said. It will be practical arrangement under the Japan-U.S. Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement, the source said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PROSPECTS FOR DIET DISSOLUTIONDissolution Increasingly Likely

OW011405 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Nov 1 KYODO -- A feud within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party over ex-Premier Kakuei Tanaka's resignation began to lull Tuesday and the chances are increasing for the dissolution of the lower house later this year.

In briefing top-level party officers in the morning, Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone disclosed he had implicitly advised Tanaka to resign from his house seat during their private meeting last Friday. Nakasone met Tanaka last Friday in an effort to break the three-week domestic political impasse. But Tanaka is refusing to step down from house membership.

After Nakasone's briefing in the morning, party Secretary General Susumu Nakai and other party officers decided not to take further official action on the Tanaka problem. Two major non-leadership factions in the LDP -- one under former Premier Takeo Fukuda and the other led by former Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto -- shifted their tactics and decided Tuesday not to persist with the Tanaka issue, though they have not dropped their demand for Tanaka's resignation. The Fukuda and Komoto factions prefer to maintain LDP unity out of practical considerations amid an increasing likelihood of house dissolution and a general election. They would renew their demand for Tanaka's resignation after seeing the outcome of the general election.

In another development Tuesday, lower house Speaker Hajime Fukuda also suggested he favored dissolving the house and holding the election this year to cope with the current political deadlock. In talking with newsmen, the speaker said nothing other than a popular judgement via an election could settle the current impasse. This unusual suggestion by the speaker of the house is likely to fan the mood for house dissolution within this year.

Speaker Fukuda also criticized the opposition parties for their current refusal to join house deliberations before settlement of the Tanaka issue. Fukuda said he would take up the income tax revision and other bills at a house plenary session on Friday and urged the opposition camp to join in the business. All opposition parties except the New Liberal Club immediately refused the speaker's request, saying that they were quite dissatisfied with Fukuda's statement because it did not refer to the Tanaka issue. The opposition agreed to a joint all-out resistance, if the ruling party should railroad the bills in the plenary session without the opposition's presence. They reportedly plan one after another non-confidence resolutions against house committee chairmen and Cabinet ministers, though specific tactics will be decided later.

## Nakasone 'Cautious' About Dissolution

OWD20345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone remained cautious Wednesday about whether he will dissolve the House of Representatives within this year for a general election.

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, in a front page article Wednesday, said Nakasone had decided to call a general election before the end of this year. Commenting on the report, the prime minister said newspapers "write awful things," and "may make mistakes."

There has been a fast rising mood in Japan for a dissolution of the lower house in the face of its stalemate in the past three weeks over opposition demands for the resignation of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

## Further on Nakasone's Plans

OWD21105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will dissolve the House of Representatives later this month for a general election in December to break a political deadlock following the guilty verdict on former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, his top aides said Wednesday.

Nakasone has conveyed his decision to senior government and Liberal-Democratic Party officials. The premier, who is also LDP president, will propose a meeting of ruling and opposition party heads next week to present the decision, the aides said. The prime minister plans to extend the current 70-day session of the Diet, due to end on November 16, for 10 days through November 26. The lower house will be dissolved on that day and an election called for December 18, they said. This schedule is still tentative and may be modified later, they added.

Ruling-opposition disputes will no doubt focus on political ethics following the October 12 verdict on Tanaka, sentenced to four years in prison and fined 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) for taking the equivalent amount in bribes from American aircraft maker Lockheed.

The planned election for the 511-seat lower house will be the second state-level one for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone since he took over power with Tanaka's strong backing last November. Nakasone's party scored a landslide win in the House of Councillors (upper house) election last June.

The LDP, which railroaded tax cut bills through lower house committees, is ready to push them through the house plenary session on Friday. The opposition camp is expected to continue its boycott but not to resist the LDP move if Nakasone makes clear his general election plan, political analysts said.

Officially, Nakasone remained tight-lipped over the election plan Wednesday. Speaking to a meeting of LDP policy planners, Nakasone said he still favors a general election after the present term expires next June.

Floor leaders of opposition groups huddled Wednesday and agreed to fight together to realize their demand to table the anti-Tanaka resolution at the lower house plenary session. The resolution, which recommends Tanaka give up his lower house seat, even if passed through the house, has no binding power.

The secretaries general of the No. 1 and No. 2 opposition Socialist and Komeito parties also met Wednesday and agreed to press the Nakasone cabinet into dissolving the House of Representatives by the end of the year. Komeito leader Yoshikatsu Takeiri opened an election campaign tour at Nagasaki Wednesday and said his party will present a non-confidence motion against lower house Speaker Hajime Fukuda if he opens a plenary session Friday. On Tuesday, the speaker said he will open a house plenary session on Friday to take up pending bills and asked the opposition camp to join in the business.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Nakasone announced Wednesday a six-point plan for establishing political ethics. It calls for Cabinet members and parliamentary vice ministers to make public their assets and also for setting up a joint lower-upper house council on political ethics.

#### CONTINUED REACTION TO CONVICTION OF FORMER PREMIER TANAKA

##### Fukuda, Suzuki Call for Resignation

OW301055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Oct 30 KYODO -- Two leaders of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), Sunday tightened their pressure on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to give up his Diet (parliament) seat voluntarily to take responsibility for involvement in Japan's biggest postwar bribery scandal. Speaking at a meeting of his followers in the western Japan city of Kobe, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said: "It is not too late (for Tanaka) to resign." Fukuda, Tanaka's archrival and head of an LDP faction opposed to the alliance of Tanaka and incumbent Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said Tanaka should draw his own conclusion as to his fate.

Tanaka, who wields the most powerful political influence in Japan at present by leading the largest LDP faction, was sentenced to four years in prison by the Tokyo District Court October 12 for taking 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) in bribes from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while prime minister in the early 1970s. He immediately appealed to the Tokyo high court and issued a statement he will remain in politics despite the guilty verdict, sparking bitter reactions not only among the public and opposition parties but also those LDP forces opposed to the Tanaka-Nakasone alliance. Diet business has since remained stalled over opposition demand for his resignation and tabling an "oust-Tanaka" resolution at a plenary session of the House of Representatives (lower house). In an attempt to break the political stalemate, Nakasone, who became prime minister last November with Tanaka's backing, met the ex-premier at a Tokyo hotel last Friday but apparently failed to persuade him to give up his Diet post he has held for 36 years.

Fukuda said Sunday details of the Tanaka-Nakasone meeting which lasted for one hour and a half were not made public and called on Nakasone to disclose them to the satisfaction of the people.

Rokusuke Tanaka, one of the three top executives of the ruling party and regarded as close to Tanaka, told a meeting of the LDP faction to which he belongs that it is Tanaka's responsibility to abide by law, calling for his voluntary resignation. "I am a close friend of the former prime minister. But since the outcome of the trial is an objective one, (Tanaka) should know what (he) has to do," the chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council told the meeting in Omuta in the southwestern Japan prefecture of Fukuoka.

Zenko Suzuki, Nakasone's predecessor in the premiership and also close to Tanaka, Saturday implicitly called for his resignation at a lecture meeting of his faction, in Chigasaki, southwest of Tokyo. The group is the second largest in the LDP following the Tanaka faction.

"Former Prime Minister Tanaka should accept public opinion humbly and decide what he should do by himself," Suzuki said.

According to opinion polls by major newspapers here, about 80 percent of the polled favored Tanaka's retirement from politics. The popularity of the Nakasone cabinet also slumped in polls taken after the court ruling on Tanaka.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party, Saturday proposed a summit of opposition leaders to discuss the unity of the opposition camp to deal with the current political situation. Ishibashi told reporters in the south-western Japan city of Miyazaki the summit will also discuss whether all opposition dietmen should resign to press the Nakasone cabinet into dissolving the lower house for a general election. "We will have to make a serious decision if the LDP should unilaterally try to clear bills in defiance of the opposition demand," he said.

#### JSP Leader Seeks Opposition Meeting

OW290959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Miyazaki Oct 29 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party chief Masashi Ishibashi said here Saturday he will call for a meeting with the leaders of other opposition parties at the "most appropriate time" to pressure Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to dissolve the House of Representatives and open the way for a general election.

All the opposition parties have been boycotting Diet proceedings for more than two weeks now, demanding the resignation of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka from the lower house because of his conviction in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

Ishibashi, visiting here on a speaking tour, said he would propose the meeting to discuss the "surest ways" to force Nakasone to dissolve the lower house. Such ways might include having all opposition members of the Diet return to their respective home constituencies, the resignation en masse of all opposition lower house members or the presentation of a no confidence motion against the Nakasone cabinet.

#### Press Calls for Resignation

OW290200 Tokyo KYODO in English 0146 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 29 KYODO -- Japan's major newspapers renewed calls Saturday for former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to give up his seat in the Diet to help rid politics of corruption. Three Tokyo-published general newspapers -- ASAHI, MAINICHI, and YOMIURI -- and the influential economic journal NIHON KEIZAI, all discussed Friday's faceoff between Tanaka and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN, an authoritative daily, described it as no surprise Tanaka turned down Nakasone's advice for the ex-premier to resign as a member of the House of Representatives (lower house). This made clearer what action to take next, ASAHI said.

If the prime minister and his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) really seek Tanaka's resignation as a Diet member, they should table an oust-Tanaka resolution in a plenary session of the lower house, ASAHI contended. However, Nakasone may be contemplating to the contrary. A stricter watch is required, ASAHI said.

ASAHI, published in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kitakyushu, expressed concern that Nakasone may take advantage of the tete-a-tete with Tanaka and may move to hold down anti-Tanaka voices within the ruling party.



The faceoff was like a confidential talk whose scenario was prearranged, ASAHI said. The two men discussed the resignation and a date for dissolution of the lower house as a package, it said.

Nakasone must have considered that he must guarantee Tanaka a chance to come back soon to the Diet before urging the former premier to step down, ASAHI said.

It is outrageous, ASAHI declared.

Was politics distorted enough to discuss a lower house dissolution in order to rescue a person who was sentenced to four years in prison and asked to take political and moral responsibility, it deplored.

Tanaka is asked not to undergo a fresh election but to withdraw from politics, ASAHI said. Tanaka once said prime minister and LDP president is a mere hat. This remark suggested that Tanaka and his faction was the prime mover of politics.

Nakasone, who took power under total backing from Tanaka and his faction, betrayed expectations that he may place more importance on his responsibility as a supreme political leader, ASAHI said. There has been no other example that the prestige of a prime minister was lost than this time, ASAHI said. Nakasone must know that many Japanese people pay attention to morals of a political leader, too, ASAHI added.

A second nationwide general newspaper, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, said the present Diet stalemate stems from Tanaka's ignorance to take political responsibility for a prime minister's crime. Tanaka must, first of all, give up the lower house seat to meet wills of a majority of the Japanese people.

MAINICHI deplored Tanaka's rejection of Nakasone's advice to end the present political turmoil. The Nakasone-Tanaka tete-a-tete was a dark political deal, rather than a political settlement, MAINICHI said.

The LDP or the Diet should exert its self-cleansing ability, vote an anti-Tanaka bill at a lower house plenary session and to urge Tanaka to come to his own decision, MAINICHI said.

It is very strange that the ruling party employs delaying tactics against opposition demands to table the oust-Tanaka motion, it said.

The Nakasone-Tanaka meeting, which many people hoped may realize LDP's self-cleansing ability, produced no fruit and was difficult to understand.

Tanaka may consider that he has already taken political responsibility by stepping down from the prime ministership in 1974 and by leaving the governing party in 1976. However, Tanaka pulled wires from behind the scenes to topple the cabinet of Prime Minister Takeo Miki in 1978 and to push to power three men, the late Masayoshi Ohira, Zenko Suzuki and Nakasone.

The LDP is required to reform its stance toward Tanaka who employs vast political power in the dark.

Dissolution of the lower house is out of question before setting the Tanaka issue, MAINICHI said.

The third general newspaper, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, also deplored Tanaka's staying on the Diet. The man, who while in office rejected even a one-day Diet stalemate, continued to be the root cause of the present deadlock, YOMIURI said. Further stalemate will adversely affect national life in various aspects, it warned.

Tanaka is now isolated in the Liberal-Democratic Party and many members under Tanaka's control must hope for his resignation in the depth of their heart because of unfavorable effects in the next election, YOMIURI said.

We demand, to the last, Tanaka's resignation and at the same time do not agree with further stalemate in the Diet, YOMIURI said.

Tanaka, who did not accept Prime Minister Nakasone's advice, will probably not give up his seat even if the lower house passes the anti-Tanaka resolution which has no binding power.

YOMIURI, whose daily circulation is estimated at 8 million, the largest in Japan, said it cannot permit further loss of time over the Tanaka issue. The LDP is required to undergo public judgment through an election after settling major bills deeply connected with national life. And it should work out actions to establish political ethics, it said.

The business daily NIHON KEIZAI said third parties cannot know what Nakasone and Tanaka discussed during the 100-minute meeting. However, it is clear that Tanaka has no intention of resigning from the lower house, NIHON KEIZAI said.

Judging from common sense of the people, there is no other way but Tanaka's resignation to clean up the political world.

A majority of Liberal-Democrats have taken no action and only given a free hand to party leadership following the October 12 guilty verdict. Not only rank-and-file Liberal-Democrats but Prime Minister Nakasone also lack in spirit and mettle, NIHON KEIZAI said.

The situation must have changed if Nakasone urged Tanaka to resign with a definite resolve to give up power unless the former premier accepts his advice.

If the prime minister dissolves the lower house without taking further steps, election results will be not so favorable for his party, NIHON KEIZAI said.

#### LDP SAID TO HAVE 'RAILROADED' BILLS THROUGH DIET

OW311139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 31 KYODO -- Political tensions soared Monday when the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) unilaterally railroaded pending bills through Diet committees.

The move displayed the firm will of the party and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to break the impasse in the Diet (parliament), which has been stalled for more than two weeks.

The opposition parties hardened their attitude, threatening to boycott a Diet plenary session Wednesday to hear a speech by visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl as part of their protest action.

The LDP lawmakers gathered in the afternoon for two House of Representatives panels -- the Finance Committee and the Local Administration Committee -- and unilaterally passed two bills related to the implementation of the government-proposed income tax reduction for this fiscal year. The LDP leadership also decided to convene a plenary session of the lower house Tuesday to put the bills to a vote.

Diet business has been stalemated since October 12 when former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty of corruption. Tanaka, a strong supporter of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was sentenced to four years in prison for receiving 500 million yen (2.2 million dollars) in bribes from the U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed Corp. The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and other opposition parties have demanded that Tanaka resign as a member of parliament to take political and moral blame.

The LDP's unilateral action coincided with the release of a personal statement by Tanaka, in which he expressed apology to the people for "causing trouble and inconvenience." But, Tanaka, who has appealed to a higher court, did not say in the statement he would give up his Diet seat.

Following the LDP's forcible action, opposition parties released statements, all accusing the ruling party of challenging outright the country's parliamentary democracy.

Should the LDP resume the lower house plenary session, the opposition parties will likely table motions of non-confidence successively against Cabinet ministers and Diet panel chairmen, political analysts said. Opposition sources said they will work out measures countering the LDP action at a meeting of party representatives Tuesday, which possibly included a boycott of the Kohl speech.

Taking a serious view of the LDP-opposition clash, lower house Speaker Hajime Fukuda Monday offered mediation by calling in opposition officials responsible for Diet steering. Fukuda is expected to propose some compromise idea to the opposition side Tuesday. But at the moment there was no indication of the opposition parties softening their line.

#### BRIEFS

256-K RAM CHIP PRODUCTION -- Tokyo Oct 29 KYODO -- NEC Corp. is expected to become the first Japanese semiconductor manufacturer to begin mass production of 256-kilobit random access memory (RAM) chips, according to an NEC official. NEC Vice President Kenzo Nakamura said Friday the company will produce 100,000 chips of the large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) monthly beginning toward the end of the year. The 256-K RAM is the most advanced version of an LSI expected to replace 64-K RAM's currently used widely as key computer parts. One 256-K RAM chip integrates about 600,000 semiconductor elements such as transistors in a silicon plate a few millimeters square. Besides NEC, Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd. as well as Western Electric Co., Texas Instruments Inc. and Intel Corp. of the United States are competing with each other for commercialization of the product. To cope with the short supply of LSI's in the world, NEC plans to increase capital spending to 72 billion yen (310 million dollars) from 60 billion yen (258 million dollars) in the current year, ending next March, the official said. The company will also increase monthly production of the 64-K ram from five million chips in June this year to 6.5 million in March next year, he said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 29 Oct 83 OW]



VRPR OPPOSES REAGAN'S VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

SK030158 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Talk: "Let us Desperately Oppose the South Korea Visit by Reagan Who Is Bringing a Fire Cloud of War," from "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] Officers and men: It was reported that Reagan, the war boss of the United States -- the headquarters of aggression on the other side of the ocean -- would visit South Korea from 12-14 November. As you well know, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring had long held confabs to discuss Reagan's visit to South Korea and, finally last June, announced that Reagan would visit South Korea in November. In July, 17 high-ranking officials, including the deputy chief of the notorious secretariat of the White House, **visited** South Korea in the capacity of a so-called advanced team for Reagan's visit to South Korea. At the beginning of September, about 40 high-ranking officials visited South Korea under the pretext of inspecting the spots which Reagan will visit.

The visit of Reagan, the incarnation of aggression and war, to South Korea is a brazen challenge to our masses aspiring for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korea peninsula and is arousing deep concerns from numerous people of the world.

A report by NEWSWEEK's 26 September issue in connection with Reagan's visit to South Korea vividly shows what Reagan's visit is aimed at. According to the report, during his visit to South Korea, Reagan will reaffirm his commitment to the defense of South Korea, inspect a foremost front area to encourage the U.S. troops in South Korea, and observe villages in the North to check the situation on the truce line. This nakedly shows that Reagan's visit is a very dangerous and reckless war junket reminiscent of the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Dulles to South Korea 33 years ago.

We still vividly remember that, after Dulles' check on the war preparations under the pretext of inspection during his visit to South Korea 33 years ago, the 25 June war through northward invasion was provoked. That Reagan's visit to South Korea is a war junket to finally check the status of the preparations for a new war through northward invasion is well shown by the recent maneuvers of U.S. policy makers and the absurd remarks and frequent South Korean visits by U.S. war maniacs.

In July when the plan for Reagan's visit to South Korea was officially announced, to permanently hold fast to South Korea as a military colony, the U.S. Congress adopted a special resolution stating a permanent alliance and decided to offer South Korea \$40 million more, to supplement military sales to South Korea. In the wake of this, 14 war maniacs, including the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, inspected a forefront area on the truce line under the pretext of checking the defense status of the U.S. troops in South Korea; at the beginning of September, high-ranking officials of the U.S. Department of State and congressmen called South Korean stooges to the Shilla Hotel and held a war confab under the pretext of a seminar on U.S.-South Korean security; and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the U.S. secretary of defense, and the commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Force visited South Korea one after another.

Timed to coincide with their visits to South Korea, the [word indistinct] operations, the "Ulchi-83" drill, the "SANGYONG-83" exercise, South Korean-U.S. joint exercises, military-civilian joint war games, and other war drills were waged in South Korea, reeking gunpowder on the ground, sea and sky.

Prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea, in particular, Reagan dispatched the up-to-date nuclear-propelled aircraft carrier Carl Vinson to the waters of South Korea and instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to prepare for a war through northward invasion.

As you well know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently perpetrated successive reckless maneuvers to provoke a war against the North along the whole front. This is a foolish act of the colonial lackey to flatter war maniac Reagan.

All the facts nakedly show that Reagan's visit to South Korea is a war junket to certainly provoke again a war like the 25 June war in this land by instigating the colonial stooge Chon Tu-hwan.

Officers and men, you should desperately oppose the South Korean visit by Reagan who is driving a fire cloud of a new war on the Korean peninsula. The absolute majority of officers and men are sons and daughters of the working masses. Your parents and brothers are praying for anti-U.S. independence, the democratization of society, and the peaceful reunification of the country. Accordingly, they are waging various types of struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea.

It can be said that the bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu on 22 September and the successive antigovernment demonstrations waged by the masses of all walks of life across the country, including university students, are the reflection of the will of our masses opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea. Not fearing death and imprisonment, your parents and brothers are dynamically staging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle throughout the country.

On the same road with your parents and brothers, you should turn out in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation to oppose Reagan's visit which aims to victimize you in a new war and again plunge our nation and masses into the calamities of war.

Today, the attitude toward the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of the U.S. lackeys, is directly connected with the attitude toward the United States. Participating in the struggle to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan ring is part of the struggle against the United States. Therefore, you should resolutely reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique's orders and directives reflecting the U.S. intentions and demands and actively turn out in the struggle against the clique. By so doing, you can act in concert with your parents and brothers.

Officers and men, you should uphold the anti-U.S. banner for national salvation together with the patriotic masses and rise up to check and frustrate the South Korean visit by Reagan, the chieftain of aggression.

#### LEAFLETS OPPOSING REAGAN VISIT REPORTEDLY DISTRIBUTED

SK021313 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Leaflets opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea have recently been scattered in the station square of Seoul railroad station. The leaflets read:

Why is Reagan trying to visit South Korea? This is aimed at solidifying the colonial rule over South Korea, further fixing the division on the Korean peninsula, and accelerating the outbreak of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. In particular, through his upcoming junket to South Korea and Japan, Reagan is trying to create a military alliance in the Far East like NATO in Europe by completing the triangular military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

Reagan's South Korean junket will raise a new obstacle to our masses' cause for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Masses of all walks of life who aspire for independence and desire democracy and reunification: Let us fight, desperately opposing Reagan's South Korean visit, which obstructs the realization of our aspirations and desires. Let us more resolutely wage the anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization.

SENNEWALD REMARKS ON NORTH CALLED SOPHISTRY

SK030358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 2 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November commentary: "Occupier's Sophistry"]

[Text] In an interview with the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK recently, Sennewald, commander of the U.S. aggressor forces occupying South Korea, put forth once again the outdated theory on the military superiority of the North. Raving that we maintain military superiority over South Korea, he made absurd remarks that with the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, military balance is being maintained. Shamelessly babbling about someone's capability of southward invasion, he raved as if we are creating a military threat.

The theory of military superiority of the North raved about by the U.S. imperialist occupiers is a ridiculous lie distorting the peaceloving policy of our republic and the real military situation on the Korean peninsula.

Today, it is widely known that more than 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, some 700,000 puppet army, and several million reserve forces are assembled in South Korea. Thus, it is clear to everyone that with fewer people than South Korea, we cannot have more armed forces than South Korea. It is also clear that even in the domain of military equipment, we cannot be superior to the South Korean puppets who receive on a large-scale modern U.S. weapons from the U.S. imperialists who are producing on a large-scale lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, with an enormous amount of military expenditure.

Not only from the viewpoint of the size, of population -- the source of military personnel -- and military equipment, but also from the viewpoint of military proportion with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as one side and us as another between the Military Demarcation Line, the remarks on the North's military superiority and so forth are a total fabrication and groundless obstinacy.

Whenever the U.S. imperialists push ahead with the heinous, aggressive plan against the Korean people, they repeatedly waged such a false propaganda row, just like a thief calling "Stop, thief!"

The theory of military superiority of the North and the so-called theory on southward invasion, which they rave about at present, are nothing but a smoke screen designed to legalize the policy of their occupation of South Korea by turning black into white and misleading public opinion. On the pretext of military balance, they continuously increase U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet armed forces, repeatedly kicking off the false fabrication rackets, and drastically introducing up-to-date war equipment. They are even attempting to legalize their maneuvers to deploy neutron bombs, weapons for mass destruction, and medium-range missiles in South Korea.

As is clearly shown by Sennewald's remarks that day that the United States will remain a Pacific nation while stressing the strategic significance of the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers to continuously hold South Korea as a colony and a military base and to achieve their ambition for domination of all of Korea with South Korea as a stronghold are growing more vicious with each passing day.

They have prepared even nuclear war plans, such as a 9-day war plan, 3-day war plan, and so forth, and are frantically staging large-scale joint military exercises to perfect this plan. Needless to say, the visit to South Korea by Reagan, a U.S. imperialist warmonger, is aimed at achieving the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan.

All facts show that those who pursue war in Korea are the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and that what actually takes place on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are warmongers, maneuvering to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea and are peerlessly vicious aggressors.

Sennewald and other U.S. imperialist occupiers can neither damage our just position for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification with any deceitful plot and propaganda nor legalize their policy for occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers for war. The U.S. imperialists should stop the maneuvers for aggression and war and should immediately withdraw from South Korea. They should respond to our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

If the U.S. imperialists adhere to the maneuvers for aggression and war against the Korean people, continuously remaining in South Korea, they will face greater denunciation and rejection by the peoples at home and abroad as heinous aggressors and warmongers.

#### S. KOREAN PREMIER REMARKS ON CAMPUS ORDER SCORNE

SK291056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet prime minister at the puppet National Assembly on October 26 blared that they "would eradicate disturbances which mar a schooling atmosphere or assume the nature of [word indistinct] insulting the students' righteous struggle against fascism and for democracy as "disturbances according to a report. Talking about "campus order," he showed that he has no intention to "reinstate" students and professors who had been expelled from the campus.

The puppets revealed the intention to suppress students, insulting their struggle as "disturbances." This shows their move to block students' patriotic action by threat and blackmail and deliver themselves from a quagmire in which they landed themselves with the Rangoon bomb blast as an occasion and maintain and prolong the present tottering fascist system.

#### CPRF DENOUNCES CHON'S 'CRACKDOWN' ON STUDENTS

SK020516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published on November 1 its information No 263 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for resorting to a harsher crackdown on the students on the threshold of Reagan's South Korean trip.

According to the information, the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique staged "a meeting of university presidents and college rectors" on October 26, at which they threatened the students and demanded them to be obedient to the ferocious fascist rule, insultingly abusing their righteous struggle for independence, democracy and reunification as "an indiscreet act" and "an act spoiling the atmosphere of social stability."

Synchronizing with this, on October 25, the puppet clique staged an unjust trial and imposed prison terms upon Kim Yong-chun, Son Hak-pong and Yi Chae-yon, students of Koryo University who had participated in a campus anti-"government" demonstration. A few days earlier, they arrested several students of Songsin Women's University and Kyonghui University by invoking a fascist evil law.



The information says that such repressive racket of the South Korean puppets is a malicious reactionary offensive against the students who are waging a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and part of their desperate moves to extricate themselves from the socio-political crisis and confusion which have gone to the worst stage in South Korea.

The ever-expanding anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle in the universities in Seoul on the threshold of the forthcoming South Korean junket of Reagan is driving the traitor Chon Tu-hwan ever deeper into a bottomless bog, it points out, and continues: Under the situation the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is making desperate efforts to ensure the South Korean trip of the U.S. imperialist master without a hitch and find a way out under his patronage.

This shows once again with increasing clarity that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a despicable and mangy flunkyst traitor who stoops to any criminal act to prolong his remaining days, clinging to the sleeves of his master. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must stop at once the reckless repressive row and step down from the power of treachery without delay, mindful that the rule by bayonet will precipitate his own destruction.

#### S. KOREA YOUTH MOVEMENT DECLARATION REPORTED

SK011039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of CHOSON SINBO carried an inaugural declaration and a letter of the promoters of the National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy, an anti-"government" organization mainly formed with South Korean students on October 1. The inaugural declaration, titled "Democracy, People and National Unification to All of Us" says:

We democratic youths who have fought against the power of antidemocratic and treacherous dictatorship for democracy, guarantee of the people's right to existence and peaceful unification of the nation declare the of the National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy in compliance with the historical demands that the theory of movement should be systematized and the subject of the movement be organized, creatively carrying forward the experiences accumulated in struggle and the successes achieved in the movement up to now for the ultimate victory of democracy and civil rights.

We define the present reality as national split imposed upon us by the foreign forces and a small violent group in power depending on them, the declaration points out, and goes on.

Genuine democratic politics must be established without fail for the accomplishment of the great task of national unification.

A democratic and independent economy should be built for an equal life worth humanity and the corrupt economy for the privileged quarters must be liquidated.

An autogenous and creative cultural and educational system should be forced for the life of the people.

For world peace and existence of the nation, the cold war system must be removed and a nuclear war prevented.

Let all of us daringly turn out to the foremost line of affliction and liberation in order to win this at the cost of blood and sweat.

The letter of the promoters says: The present situation, in which the existence of the nation itself is under threat, strongly demands the dispersed democratic youth to get together again and devote themselves body and soul to the building of a new society for democracy and national unification, strengthening solidarity with the conscientious intellectuals, religionists, politicians, workers and peasants in the flow of the popular movement.

Hereby we promoters propose the formation of the youth organization for the activation of the movement for democracy, honestly and sincerely responding to the demand of such national history.

#### VRPR DISCUSSES SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT STRUGGLE

SK271102 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[From the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you people? Amidst the ever-increasing anti-U.S. anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments among the people of all walks of life, the patriotic students' just antifascist and democratization struggle continues endlessly. In this hour, we will discuss this with Madam Yun Chong-won of our broadcasting station. How are you?

[Madam Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] Would you, first of all, talk about the recent students' struggle?

[Madam Yun] Sure. As you know, the college students' patriotic, antigovernment struggle, which began last September as soon as the new semester began, is still continuing in recent days. On 18 October, the patriotic students of Kyonghui University rose up in a demonstration struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-U.S. stooge and fascist cutthroat. On the morning of 18 October, those students staged a (?fierce) demonstration by scattering the leaflets calling for the abolition of the fascist graduation quota system [words indistinct]. Scattering some 150 copies of antigovernment leaflets, students courageously fought with the determination of fight to the end against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

[Announcer] Yes. On 15 October, too, a patriotic students' struggle took place. Scattering some 400 copies of antigovernment leaflets denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the students of Songsin Women's University staged a demonstration struggle on the campus. On 14 October, some 1,000 students of Kukche College located in Sodaemun District in Seoul staged a mass sit-in struggle opposing the wrongful schemes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the school foundation.

[Madam Yun] Yes. From 1980 in the afternoon to 2230 that night, some 1,000 students of this college staged a dogged mass sit-in struggle at the lecture rooms and hallways of the college headquarters building, denouncing the crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and demanding the resignation of officials of the school foundation. On 7 October, too, those students staged a sit-in struggle opposing the wrongful acts of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the school foundation.

[Announcer] Yes. The reality is that such a bold antigovernment struggle the patriotic students is being continually waged in Seoul and all over the country. I think that such a continued struggle of the students clearly shows the indomitable will and the struggle spirit of the students who will not tolerate injustice and fascism, while living in the cause of justice and patriotism. Please talk about the social background in which the students' antigovernment struggle occurred.

[Madam Yun] Yes. I think that understanding the social background of the students' struggle carries significance in understanding the cause and (?performance) of the struggle. As you know, recently, to attain his sordid political purposes, by causing an explosion in Rangoon, Burma, traitor Chon Tu-hwan killed several tens of members of his entourage. Like a thief crying "Stop, thief," without any grounds, he made absurd remarks, blaming the North right after the incident. In his recent special statement, he again spun shameless and absurd remarks. Like a drill, which hidden in a sack, still pricks, it is becoming clearer with each passing day that this incident was committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Thus, the voices crying: "Let us beat cutthroat Chon Tu-hwan to death," are rapidly rising around the town. By the way, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is extremely aggravating the situation by kicking up a frantic anticommunist racket to conceal his crime and to shift the responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon onto the North. By issuing an emergency alert order throughout South Korea and mobilizing all armed forces, he is further intensifying the fascist suppression of patriotic, democratic forces. All the more, the voices expressing anger at traitor Chon Tu-hwan and demanding Chon Tu-hwan's resignation are further rising among the people of all walks of life. I think that the recent students' struggle has occurred with such a trend in the situation as background.

[Announcer] Yes. I think that the recent students' struggle took place amidst the rising public sentiments against Reagan's visit to South Korea.

[Madam Yun] Yes. The sentiments opposing and rejecting warmonger Reagan's junket to South Korea are further rising among our people. Also rising are the public sentiments opposing the acts against the country and the people of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is seeking long-term power and to accelerate preparations for a war by welcoming Reagan as the greatest state guest, while ignoring public opinion. We can say that the students' struggle is the patriotic struggle which took place with such social circumstances as a background.

[Announcer] In this sense, we can say that the recent students' struggle is also a just and righteous patriotic struggle.

[Madam Yun] Because the recent students' struggle took place in the situation in which the fascist suppression was carried out more viciously than ever before, we can also say that the struggle is the manifestation of the students' burning will to certainly bury cutthroat traitor Chon Tu-hwan. I think that the students' anti-government struggle is really a just patriotic struggle reflecting the aspirations of patriotic people of all walks of life, who oppose and reject traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

[Announcer] You are quite right. But, cutthroat tyrant Chon Tu-hwan is running wild in the tyranny of brutally suppressing the students' struggle and indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning, and punishing the patriotic students. This is a never-to-be-pardoned crime, is it not?

[Madam Yun] It really is. In connection with the recent student struggle, he committed the atrocity of arresting Misses (Kwak U-yong) and (Yang Sang-sun) of Songsin Women's University and Mr (Yi Man-chae) of Kyonghui University on charges of violating the fascist law on assembly and demonstration. He also arrested and imprisoned many patriotic students who had turned out in the righteous democratization struggle, such as: Messrs (Kim Han-ki), (Chang Yong-so), and (Ko Tae-pong) of Yonsei University; Miss (Kim Chong-sun) of (?Ehwa) Women's University; and students of Seoul National University and Tongguk University. Since the September semester began, some 60 students of 12 universities have been arrested. Since the beginning of this year, some 180 patriotic students have been arrested.



[Announcer] Yes. This fact alone clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a very cruel fascist hangman and is a never-to-be-pardoned implacable enemy of our (?masses) who strangles democracy and patriotism.

[Madam Yun] You are right. The historical lesson shows that the suppression of a fascist tyrant never serves as a lifeline to save the dictator's life but serves as a shovel for him to dig his own grave. The fascism and the fascist suppression evokes our masses' (?just) struggle; and our people's fierce struggle (?buries) a dictator. By quelling the people's anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle through intensifying the barbarous fascist suppression, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is hell-bent on seeking long-term power by welcoming his master Reagan. This is a silly thing.

[Announcer] As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power and his fascist suppressive rule continues, the antigovernment struggle by people of all walks of life as well as by patriotic students will be more fiercely waged with each passing day without doubt.

[Madam Yun] That is right. I believe that the patriotic youths and students will more boldly wage the struggle to expel traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has been trembling with anxiety and fear and who is being denounced at home and abroad, with the explosion in Burma as momentum. Also, they will vigorously wage the sacred nation-saving struggle to check Reagan's aggressive junket to South Korea and traitor Chon Tu-hwan acts against the country and the people trying to welcome his master.

[Announcer] Yes. I think that the patriotic students all over the country should more fiercely set the flames of anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle ablaze. As the experience of struggle of the past shows, when the youths and students in firm unity with people of all walks of life wage a bold nation-saving resistance, they will surely win the victory. There is no doubt about it. I believe that firmly uniting under the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan banner, the patriotic students all over the country should endlessly and vigorously wage the pannational nation-saving struggle. I really thank you for your good remarks.

[Madam Yun] Thank you.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON NEED TO THWART U.S. IN NICARAGUA

SK300444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA) -- The Korean people sternly denounce with towering rage the indiscreet aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their just cause of the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the victory of the revolution, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today. Pointing to the fact that the Reagan administration is in preparedness to hurl its aggression forces into Nicaragua any moment, the signed commentary says:

With their invasion of Grenada, the U.S. imperialists called "a meeting of the Central American Defence Council" and worked out a detailed aggressive plan against Nicaragua by drawing the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran reactionaries into it, and are trying to find a pretext for launching a massive aggression. The situation around Nicaragua predicts the second "Grenadian incident." Having deployed a large number of naval vessels in the coastal sea of Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists keep 5,000 U.S. troops on the alert in Honduras under the pretext of a large-scale joint military exercise codenamed "Big Pine 2" expected to continue till March next year. Reagan's special envoy Richard Stone some time ago openly blared that this task force of the United States might go into a military action, depending on the situation.

To overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, the U.S. imperialists are zealously instigating the reactionary military dictatorial regimes of Honduras and other Central American countries and the Somoza remnants. The Somoza remnants, with the military and financial backing of the U.S. imperialists, are escalating the scope of their armed invasion, entering this year, and recently they carried out indiscriminate bombings with planes supplied by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have in fact already started an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

With a noisy talk about the "vital interests" of the United States and "threat of communism" the U.S. imperialists are trying to extinguish at any cost the flames of the struggle against imperialism and for independence spreading in the Central American region and making desperate efforts to prop up and consolidate their foothold of domination and pillage there. It is not accidental that Reagan, reiterating the aggressive doctrine of "big stick", ordered an armed intervention in such small island country as Grenada. The Central American situation once again indicates that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the international gendarme and heinous foe of mankind who encroach upon others' sovereignty with "strength", trampling into the dirt international law and international usage. The U.S. imperialists should stop the anti-Nicaraguan row.

#### ROMANIAN YOUTH UNION DELEGATION VISITS

##### Welcome Rallies

SK280454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- A meeting of youth and students in Pyongyang was held Thursday at the city LSWY hall in welcome of the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the union and minister of youth affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, said that the Korean and Romanian youths have established the long-standing traditional relations of friendship as class brothers and these relations are growing stronger with each passing day.

The significant meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on many occasions were historical events which developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and youths of the two countries on to a new higher stage, he stressed, and went on: Today the Romanian youth, upholding the tasks set forth by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and by the party conference, are taking charge of difficult and arduous domains in the struggle to vigorously develop science and technology, accelerate the new agricultural revolution, improve the quality in all branches of the national economy and better the people's living. He wished the Romanian youth greater success in the endeavours for building a multilaterally developed and prospering socialist society.

Head of the delegation Pantelimon Gavanescu spoke next at the meeting.

The Romanian youth are following with deep impression the devoted struggle the Korean people and youth are waging to hasten socialist construction, reunify the country and defend national sovereignty and the homeland under the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, and continued:

We wish you new greater success in the work for rousing the youth to the struggle to implement the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the LSWY of Korea, hasten socialist construction and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We resolutely support the constructive proposals and policies of the DPRK for putting an end to all intrigues for a permanent division of Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully without alien interference.

The Romanian people and youth will always extend support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people and youth for their just cause and make positive efforts to deepen and develop the cooperative relations between the youth unions of the two countries.

After concluding his speech, he presented a silk banner in the name of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

#### Call on Kim Il-song

SK282309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania on a visit to our country on October 28.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the union and minister of youth affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, were on hand. Constantin Iftodi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

#### PRESS HAILS DPRK-ROMANIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

SK261517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- Dailies here today dedicate editorial articles to the 35th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Romania.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Romanian peoples are developing as exemplary relations among socialist countries and demonstrating ever greater vitality with each passing day. It points out:

Several meetings and talks held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in particular marked important milestones in the history of the fraternal friendship established between the two people.

The Romanian party, government and people support the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and condemn the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The Romanian people, under the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are scoring many successes in their energetic creative efforts to convert their country, once backward, into an independent and multilaterally developed socialist country.

The international position of Romania is rising day by day. Externally, the Romanian Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principle of equality and chajusong (independence) and insisting on disarmament and removal of nuclear weapons.

Our people warmly hail the achievements of the Romanian people in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause of peace and security in Europe and international detente. The Korean people will as ever actively strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people.

#### GUINEAN PRIME MINISTER BEAVOGUI VISITS

##### Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK282325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 28 received His Excellency Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and prime minister of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on a visit to our country. Comrade Kim Yong-nam was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He arranged a luncheon for the guest.

##### Yi Chong-ok hosted Banquet

SK020510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on November 1 in honor of His Excellency Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Party of Guinea and prime minister, staying in Korea.

Present at the banquet were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Chairman of the People's Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Guinea Kim Chin-ki.

Toasts were made by Premier Yi Chong-ok and Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui at the banquet.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic.

##### Premier's Departure

SK021056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and prime minister of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, left Pyongyang today by plane. Flying over the airport were the flags of the two countries.

A farewell ceremony took place at the airport. After the playing of the national anthems of Korea and Guinea, Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, in company with Premier Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.



He was seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Chairman of the Commission of Public Welfare Yim Hyong-Ku, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong

DPRK-NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED

SK020441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic cooperation for 1984 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua was signed on October 23 in Managua.

It was signed by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, who is the head of the Korean Government trade delegation and Dionisio Marengo, minister of interior commerce, who is the head of the trade delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

VRPR EXPOUNDS ON KIM CHONG-IL AS 'INHERITOR'

SK020532 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Article by professor Kim of a certain university in Seoul from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] I recently visited various foreign countries. I visited Spain via Paris. At Madrid airport, a foreigner asked me where I was from. I answered that I had come from the Orient. The foreigner grasped my hand as if I were an intimate friend. Asking if President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il were in excellent health, he regarded me with envy. Confounded, I said that I was not from North Korea but from South Korea. Suddenly, there was a change in his expression. He said that it would be an honor and great happiness for me to hold in high esteem His Excellency Kim Chong-il, who is to inherit the cause of President Kim Il-song, as a member of a homogeneous people regardless of residence in the South. I pondered this -- something which many people have frequently experienced while traveling overseas.

North and South Korea form a single national territory, and the people living there are a homogenous one inheriting a blood lineage from a single ancestor. Why is it that the North Korean people are respected and envied by other peoples contrary to South Koreans? There is no country whose dignity and honor has increased in the international community like North Korea. North Korea is the symbol of our fatherland, and the North Korean people represent our people. When did our ancestors receive a spotlight from the international community? Instead of being envied by foreign countries, our ancestors suffered contempt and indifference. The status of our people has changed.

Judging from the fact that the international community had envied our people, I realized that the size and history of a country and its population were not decisive factors in its dignity and honor. The honor and dignity of a country and people are determined by what leader [chidoja] this people are led by and how the cause of the leader [yongdoja] is inherited.

Today, our people are particularly respected by the international community, because the revolutionary cause developed by President Kim Il-song will be inherited and blossomed forever by making our people hold in high esteem such a wise leader [chidoja] as the dear secretary Kim Chong-il. Without this, what do we have for our people to demonstrate? The more keenly we feel the justness of the work of holding in high esteem the dear secretary Kim Chong-il as the inheritor of the chuche cause, the more strongly we feel that we are proud to be a member of our people.

Only when a small family correctly inherits its lineage can it thrive -- ever more so a country. By the same token, we should correctly solve the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause so that we can achieve the continuous prosperity of our country. If a powerful people, led by an outstanding leader, fails to correctly inherit his cause, they will be unable to avoid turns and twists. We can readily find this fact in history. Thus, the question of inheriting the leader's cause poses a key, influencing success or failure in the revolution and the prosperity or downfall of a people and an important matter which is related to the future path of the world revolution and to the destiny of mankind.

Our country has a long history and a brilliant culture, and our people have been wise and courageous. However, there have been few eras when they achieved prosperity, demonstrating their wisdom. Because of the disgraceful toadyism and treacheries pursued by the corrupt, incompetent feudal dynasty in modern times, our people were forced to suffer the tragedy of national ruin in the Ulsa Year [1905].

When General Kim Il-song, a patriot of the century and a legendary hero, liberated the fatherland by waging a great anti-Japanese war, our people, who had regarded sufferings and misfortunes as their destiny, took the first step toward revival by ending the history of turns and twists. Thanks to the general, an independent, self-reliant, socialist system was established in North Korea, and the people there demonstrated the prestige of their country as a prosperous and powerful one.

The socialist system established in North Korea has become a lighthouse of hope for the peoples of many countries who have embarked on the road of independent development. Because of this, progressive figures all over the world as well as our own people have looked up to the great President Kim Il-song and have found a brighter future in his leadership.

The only desire of our people is one, that is, the inheritance forever of the brilliant exploits performed by President Kim Il-song and the prosperity of the people achieved by him. The simple but ardent desire of all the people is that, to inherit the revolutionary cause of the great President Kim Il-song without deviation, there must be an outstanding leader [yongdoja] of the century resembling the leader [suryong]. In other words, there must be a figure who has embodied General Kim Il-song's idea, leadership, and noble morality.

Dear Secretary Kim Chong-il is an outstanding, great man who all the people have unanimously wanted. Secretary Kim Chong-il, who is more loyal to the great president Kim Il-song than anyone else, is a great ideological theoretician.

By continuously developing profound ideas, a great leader illuminates the future path of his contemporary era and the people with these ideas. This is why profound ideological, theoretical wisdom are the first signs of a leader. Firmly believing that the immortal *chuche* idea is the sole rule that discriminates between justice and injustice in world affairs, Secretary Kim Chong-il has perfectly mastered this idea and has energetically and continuously developed and enriched it through meditation. His description of President Kim Il-song's great *chuche* idea as Kimilsongism and his clarification of its characteristics and historical position, which basically differ from the revolutionary idea of the previous era are unique ideological and theoretical achievements. Through him, Kimilsongism has profoundly developed into a very high-level guiding idea representing the contemporary era and the lasting future of mankind.

The achievements he has made in developing and enriching the Kimilsongist theories, including the ideology on imbuing society with Kimilsongism, theories on party work, ideological warfare and speed battle, and the seed theory in literature and arts, are numerous indeed.

After reading his immortal treatise, "On the Chuche Idea," I have strongly realized that Secretary Kim Chong-il is an outstanding ideologue and theoretician. The treatise is a communist manifesto of the modern era. No, it is a great explosive declaration, something more than a communist manifesto. When the previous "Communist Manifesto" was first made public, people described it as the first torchlight and a banner that illuminated the road leading to class liberation for the working class. Secretary Kim Chong-il's treatise is a beacon and helm which show directions and ways to not only for the working class but also for all the people in the world who are struggling for independence.

As everyone who has read the treatise unanimously recognizes, no one but an outstandingly great man like Secretary Kim Chong-il could put out such a treatise. Aside from the particular treatise, he has written many historical treatises, such as "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" and "The WPK Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union." Through such examples, I can be sure, too, of the fact that he is an extraordinary man of profound and rich ideological and theoretical wisdom who is well versed in all the accomplishments that mankind has ever made in science and civilization.

The dear secretary Kim Chong-il is also a great expert in the art of leadership. Thanks to Secretary Kim Chong-il, miraculous achievements have been made in the field of economic construction in the North of late, in the 1970's in particular.

Development in the North has been so fast that the international community has been stunned. Referring to this fast development people said that another extraordinarily great man must have appeared in the North who is upholding and wonderfully carrying out President Kim Il-song's intentions. In fact, he is none other than Secretary Kim Chong-il, and I realize that the upswings and renovations wrought in the North have all been provided by him.

Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership can be characterized by his extraordinary organizational skill with which he unites the strength of the masses with a great confidence in it, by his skill to regiment them, by his clairvoyant prescience through which he puts forth correct goals and struggle programs to the masses, and by his stubborn but strong ability to lead the masses in all fields of the revolution and construction to make them achieve continued miracles and renovations.

What we can call vital of all the characteristics in his leadership are his bamboo-like courage, mountain-like boldness, inexhaustible energy, and unyielding will.

Secretary Kim Chong-il is the genius of the revolution and construction and a master of leadership who is providing a lasting victory for the chuche cause. Secretary Kim Chong-il is an unprecedented servant of the masses as well as a great super man. The people in the North have been calling President Kim Il-song a fatherly leader and the children call him a fatherly marshal. These are natural appellations full of respect worth the noble virtues of President Kim Il-song, who was born among the masses, has stayed among them, and has devoted himself to them.

Secretary Kim Chong-il is also referred to with such respectful names. The masses call Secretary Kim Chong-il the dear comrade leader. The word dear is applied to a person closest to us. It is a respectful appellation that does not come to the tip of our tongue unless we want it to, even if we are forced to. What does Secretary Kim Chong-il have to do with such a endearing appellation? He is referred to as dear comrade leader because his virtues are so unlimitedly noble. His noble virtues are one of the important traits that should be born by a leader. The question of whether or not a leader is respected and trusted by the masses depends completely on how profound and noble his virtues are.



Only when a leader has shared weal and woe with the masses and only when he has dedicated himself to the benefit of the masses, can the leader's image be boosted and, thereby, come to stay forever in the minds of the masses. The more the leader is devoted to the masses, the greater become the masses' endearment for the leader.

It is indeed natural for the masses in the North to call Secretary Kim Chong-il a dear comrade leader. He has never thought of himself as being special and has always stayed among the masses. He is a popular leader with lofty virtues who looks after the masses by physically devoting himself to their benefit, cares about and loves his comrades endlessly, and unreservedly treats every one, with unlimited generosity and dignity.

I can say such things because I have found that his love toward the masses comes first in all his thinking and activities. He is a man who, whenever he visits plants, puts his hand in the oil-greased hands of the plant workers and asks after their health, and, when in the manure-scented rural areas, does the menial work with the dust-covered farmers. He unabashedly discusses state affairs with old men. He is a man who, whenever on an on-the-spot guidance tour, goes to the kitchen of the residents to check how much rice is in the rice bag and helps the rural children with their homework without reservation. Could these things possibly be done by anyone else? Herein lies profound and great politics.

Indeed, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is just as outstanding a man as President Kim Il-song and a great leader whom everyone really hopes to have as their leader.

With the dear secretary Kim Chong-il upheld as the leader of the revolution, the brilliant future of the chuche cause established by President Kim Il-song has been firmly guaranteed like a cornerstone that lasts for thousands of years, and the country and people, after extricating themselves from twists and turns and laxity, can sing prosperity and happiness all the time.

The appearance of Secretary Kim Chong-il is not merely an event that guarantees the rights and benefits of the people in the North. His appearance is a great felicitous event that promises a great happiness for all our people and a felicitous event that catalyzes the achievement of independence on earth against imperialism.

Such being the case, not only our masses but also all the progressive people in the world rejoice over the appearance of Secretary Kim Chong-il so much and through him they peer at their brilliant future. This is the reason why foreigners envy but warmly treat our compatriots who are returning to their homeland.

There are, however, some people who are rather frightened at and become uneasy about the appearance of a great man. The ruling group in the United States and rulers of this land are such people. Why are they so uneasy and frightened? Needless to say, in the unlimited national prosperity promised with the appearance of Secretary Kim Chong-il, they see a future in which their tragic ends are reflected. In particular, they are more frightened and terrified at the greatness and rarity of Secretary Kim Chong-il, who has emerged as the successor to the revolutionary cause. Their wriggings and monologues are all to no avail. Whether they scream or not, history will not stop its movement and the revolution will advance.

Our popular masses are freshening their determination to bury forever those who are running counter to the era's trends by further accelerating the reunification through the revolution. Our people are still separated in the North and South, without enjoying the joy of reunification.

Because we are upholding the dear secretary Kim Chong-il as the successor to the chuche revolutionary cause, however, we have a firm conviction in the bright prospect for reunification. The day when we can lead a dignified life with the people in the North in the unified land under the chuche rays is not far off.

The prospect for our people, who are upholding Secretary Kim Chong-il, is boundless. Because we are upholding him, our people will remain a strong nation without ever knowing about decline and the chuche revolutionary cause explored by President Kim Il-sung will be inherited forever and will blossom and develop continuously.

#### BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN ARRIVES -- Pyongyang October 23 -- Chang Tuk-su, a Korean residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on October 21 by air for a visit to the homeland. He was met with warm compatriotic sentiments at the airport by Chang Pong-chun, secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 23 Oct 83 SK]

DELEGATION TO UNESCO -- Pyongyang October 20 -- A delegation of our country headed by Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the UNESCO National Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on October 19 by air to attend the 22nd UNESCO conference. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 19 Oct 83 SK]

SOCIALIST DELEGATIONS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- a delegation of the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT headed by its deputy editor-in-chief, Lyubomir Koralov, a delegation of the national association of small farmers of Cuba headed by its vice-chairman, Juan Jose Leon, a delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary headed by its deputy general secretary, Istvan Lang, a delegation of the Agricultural Cooperative Friendship Hungary-Korea of Nagyakata, a delegation of the State Secretariat for Vocational Education of the German Democratic Republic headed by its first deputy chief, Prof. and Dr. Horst Kuhn, a delegation of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY of the Soviet Union headed by its deputy executive secretary, E.D. Tsvetkov, a delegation of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions headed by I.P. Nikonov, a delegation of the primary organisation of the Moscow reinforced concrete structure combine NO. 2 of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, a delegation of the Trade Union of State Bodies, Banks and Foreign Trade Workers of Czechoslovakia headed by Gustav Klein, and a Polish swimming team arrived in Pyongyang October 17. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 18 Oct 83 SK]

BULGARIAN PRESS DELEGATION -- Pyongyang October 25 -- comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 24 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bulgarian Paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Lyubomir Koralov. Present on the occasion were Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 24 Oct 83 SK]

DPRK-HUNGARY FRIENDSHIP GROUP -- Pyongyang October 25 -- A meeting welcoming the delegation of the Hungary-Korea Friendship Nagyakata agricultural cooperative was held on October 24 at the Korea-Hungary friendship Unbong cooperative farm. Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation. Personages concerned and farmers were present there. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 25 Oct 83 SK]

SOVIET CHOREOGRAPHIC ENSEMBLE -- Pyongyang October 25 -- The "Beryozka" state academic choreographic ensemble of the Soviet Union headed by its artistic leader Mira Koltsova arrived in Pyongyang by air on October 24. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and artists in the city and Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 24 Oct 83 SK]

REAGAN VISIT, PACIFIC SECURITY EXAMINED

SK030540 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Concentration of the World Attention on the Security Situation of the Korean Peninsula: The Policy Proposal by the Heritage Foundation Should be Properly Assessed"]

[Text] With the expectation that new diagnosis will be made and new prescriptions will be put forth on the question of the security of the Korean peninsula during U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea, a positive development is anticipated in the regional situation of Northeast Asia. This is why the Soviet Union and North Korea show unprecedentedly sensitive reactions to Reagan's Seoul visit. Recently, the United States, through the armed invasion of Grenada, has proved that it is not a paper tiger and displayed in action its determination to thwart communist expansion supported by the Soviet Union.

This can be regarded as a display of firm determination to counter Soviet expansionism not only in the Caribbean region but also in every part of the world. We think that the lesson of the firm military step in Grenada, a demonstration of U.S. conservatism abroad, has certainly shown something to the North Korean communists, too. As a matter of fact, the U.S. concern for the ROK and the stability of the Korean peninsula has further grown in the wake of the Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines passenger plane and the Rangoon bomb blast and because of the North Korean special military agents' infiltration into Grenada. This has been proven by the U.S. augmentation of its troops in Korea following the Rangoon incident.

Thus, the United States is showing more concern and paying closer attention than ever to the stability of the Korean peninsula. This is because it is entirely possible that a war in the Korean peninsula would pose a threat to the total U.S. system of world strategy. In other words, the war adventurism of the North Korean communists is a decisive factor that would endanger Northeast Asia and jeopardize the interests of the major powers such as the United States, the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan. The strategic intention of the United States so to speak, is to safely manage the structural condition and state of crisis in the Korean peninsula. Communist China's presentation of the question of the Korean peninsula, aimed at helping the development of the U.S.-Communist Chinese relations, can also be regarded as efforts to accept the strategic concept of the United States. At the same time, we think that the Reagan's visit to Japan, too, which is aimed at improving U.S.-Japan security, is a presupposition of the political and military contribution to the maintaining of stability in the Korean peninsula.

In addition, the conspicuous Soviet military buildup in the North Pacific has become a factor of accelerating the consolidation of the U.S.-Japan and ROK-U.S. security cooperation and an opportunity to develop the U.S.-Communist China military cooperation. The stability of the Korean peninsula is precisely what that causes its surrounding major powers to agree on their strategic interests.

It is self-explanatory that a crisis on the Korean peninsula would precipitate crises in the U.S., Japan, and Communist China and would upset the balance of power in Northeast Asia for the Soviet Union, too. It is precisely to prevent the development of this kind of situation that the plan for the development of the ROK-U.S.-Japan security cooperative system is being frequently discussed recently. This is to unify the bilateral ROK-U.S.-Japan security system.

However, for the plan, the historic nature of the ROK-Japan relations and Japan's international political position should be, we think, seriously considered. In other words, the possibility of regional tension that could be unexpectedly brought about by the cause of the consolidation of the security system of Northeast Asia must be thoroughly studied beforehand in order to work out preventive measures.

We have to prepare for the crisis that will be brought about by the Soviet military expansion, and must simultaneously counter the North Korean communists, who are directly threatening the stability of the Korean peninsula. Thus, we are in a doubly difficult position. In this regard, we must seek positive countermeasures against the change and friction that will be brought about by the establishment of a new order of the ROK-U.S.-Japan military cooperation.

The Soviet threat, which we experienced in the wake of the Korean Airlines incident, has now become a direct one to us and poses a new problem for the order and balance in the Korean peninsula. Reagan's visit to Korea must serve as an opportunity to seek joint measures for the solution of the problem and, by this, we can expect a progressive development of the ROK-U.S. relations. In this respect, the policy proposed by the U.S. Heritage Foundation should be properly assessed, because it reflects the U.S. intention for such a development of the ROK-U.S. relations.

#### CHON AGAIN CASTIGATES NORTH FOR TERRORISM

SK030647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Chongju, Korea, Nov. 3 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday renewed his castigation of North Korea for its "murderous terrorism both at home and abroad," and said strength is the only sure deterrent against North Korean provocation.

In an address at a national convention of Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) leaders at this central South Korean city, Chon said the entire nation should participate in the Saemaul drive to cultivate a national strength with which to deal with any contingency.

In an apparent reference to the Oct. 9 Rangoon bombing, which killed many ranking South Korean Government officials, Chon said: "Tension is mounting on the Korean peninsula because of a belligerent North Korean regime which perpetrates murder and terror both at home and abroad. The only leverage that can guarantee peace against their reckless provocations is a strong might on our part."

The Rangoon bombing killed 17 South Koreans accompanying Chon on a visit to Burma, including four Cabinet ministers and a number of Chon's key aides. South Korea publicly blamed North Korea for the bombing.

Saying that the Saemaul Movement should grow further in scale and draw wider citizen participation, Chon said: "There should be no onlookers in this campaign aimed at creating a welfare society for us all. Leaders of various walks of life, who in fact benefit more from our society, should assume the initiative in this campaign."

The Saemaul campaign was launched in 1971 by then President Pak Chong-hui as a rural revitalization drive. It has since spread to industrial plants and urban areas as well. Some third world countries have imported this campaign for application in their own national development programs.



U.S. SAID TO ASK RED CHINA TO INFLUENCE N. KOREA

SK291310 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Washington, YONHAP -- On 28 October, a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration said: Since the explosion in Rangoon, the United States has strongly asked Red China to exercise its influence over North Korea to exercise self-restraint.

N. KOREA SAID TO INTERFERE IN UNESCO ELECTIONS

SK030512 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 83 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] In late August, the government finalized its policy to run for membership in the International Council of Sport and Physical Education, an affiliated organization of UNESCO. However, North Korea abruptly declared its candidacy on 20 October. Thus, it appears that another North-South confrontation is inevitable during the election at the level of an UN organization slated for the middle part of November.

On 2 November, a relevant Foreign Ministry official said: South Korea has faithfully fulfilled the mission of a member nation of UNESCO for more than 30 years since its entry into this organization. However, it has never attempted to wear a horsehair hat.

He also noted that as the nation hosting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, South Korea has sufficient reason and justification to be elected a member nation of the Council. He then deplored North Korea's interference maneuvers after belatedly declaring its candidacy.

ROK CONCERNED OVER JAPAN-PRC TRADE THROUGH NORTH

SK021249 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 2 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Wednesday expressed concern over Japan's decision to engage in trade with China through a North Korean port.

Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won told Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda that as long as Beijing does not improve its current posture toward Seoul, it remains undesirable for Japan to start trading with China through Chongjin Port in North Korea, because it might lead to the development of relations between Toyko and Pyongyang. Chongjin is a northeastern port city about 70 km south of north Korean-Chinese border.

Maeda said he would make efforts to have his government take an appropriate measure on the issue after conveying Seoul's position to Tokyo, a ministry official said.

CHON CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY, VIGILANCE

SK020120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 2 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, saying that the world today is in an "inflammable" situation, Tuesday night called for national unity and vigilance to tackle any contingency that may face the nation. Speaking at a fund-raising tea party for the ruling Democratic Justice Party at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center, Chon, concurrently party president, also said financial support is essential to the sound growth of political parties and the enhancement of democracy. Chon, however, warned against political corruption, and said preventing such corruption is a most effective deterrent against societal improprieties and mistrust among the people.

TSEDENBAL RATIFIES ROMANIAN, AFGHAN AGREEMENTS

OW200221 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 October (MONTSAME) -- A session of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Chaired by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, was held here today. The session reviewed the question of the ratification of agreements on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania (SRR), and between the MPR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, reported on the documents presented for ratification. On the question of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the SRR, the minister emphasized that the base for the agreement is, first of all, the sincere aspiration of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples to steadfastly develop and strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. The MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government reviewed the question of signing such an agreement with the SRR in close connection with radical interests of consolidating unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, defense and consolidation of peace and independence, and social progress of the peoples. M. Dugersuren noted that this is precisely why the major principles, aims and ideas contained in friendship and cooperation agreements signed with other countries of the socialist community are reflected in this agreement.

The minister then dwelled on the significance of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the MPR and the DRA. He emphasized that the main significance of this agreement is in the fact that it raises the relations between the MPRP and the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan], the MPR and the DRA to a new level, and opens beautiful prospects for further expanding and deepening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two peoples. The minister particularly noted that principles of fraternal mutual assistance and international solidarity are the basis for this agreement for the first time signed by the MPR with states of socialist orientation.

Regarding the international significance of this agreement, M. Dugersuren said that it reflects the common aspiration of the governments of the two countries to steadfastly implement the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to exert all the efforts for the cause of consolidating peace and security as well as to give resolute resistance to any intrigues of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

The minister emphasized that the signing of this agreement at the time when the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction and their accomplices are waging an undeclared war against the DRA, is an important and significant step, promoting the efforts of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces to strengthen the revolutionary gains and independence of the DRA.

T. Namsray and B. Lhamjab, members of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, speaking at the session, emphasized that the agreements on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the SRR, the MPR and the DRA will undoubtedly serve as a solid base for further development and strengthening of fraternal relations between our states and make a worthy contribution into the cause of consolidating peace and security of the peoples.

The friendship and cooperation agreements between the MPR and the SSR, the MPR and the DRA were unanimously ratified by the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. Consular conventions between the MPR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the MPR and the DRA were also ratified.

The decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium on ratification of the agreements, as well as the instrument of ratification were signed by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The session heard and approved reports by N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on the results of the visit of an MPR People's Great Hural delegation to the People's Republic of Poland, and by T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on the results of the visit to the MPR of Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the GDR People's Assembly, and of parliamentary delegations from Japan and the People's Republic of the Congo.

#### COMMUNIQUE OF SOCIALIST FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

BK300720 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 29 -- The following communique is on a recent socialist consultative conference in Mongolia:

A regular working consultative conference was held in Ulaanbaatar on October 26-27, at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Mongolia, for deputy foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the People's Republic of Poland, the U.S.S.R., and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The delegates of these socialist countries were received by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

During their meeting, the parties broadly exchanged views on pressing problems arising from the situation in Asia, paying special attention to the tasks of guaranteeing peace and security on this continent.

Delegates to the meeting noted that the present period was characterized by extremely great tensions in the world situation resulting from moves by reactionary circles, led by the United States, to check the development of the world. To this adventurous end, these circles aim chiefly at breaking the present strategic military equilibrium in order to gain military superiority over the socialist world. They are stepping up sabotage activities and waging a hysterical psychological war against the socialist countries and the forces of national and social liberation. Hotbeds of crisis are maintained or are being created in different parts of Asia, Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean where a direct U.S. military intervention is taking place.

Asia is witnessing the intensification of manoeuvres of the forces of imperialism and expansionism and other forces hostile to peace, national independence, and social progress. Washington is trying to involve its NATO allies and its Asian allies, first of all Japan, in its military-political strategy regarding the Asian Continent with intent to create a broad front against the socialist countries.

The situation in Asia has become very critical as a result of the attempts of the United States to turn Asia, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific into objectives of intervention by rapid deployment forces and into jumping-off places for a nuclear war.

The participants reaffirmed the unanimous assessment and the known stands of their respective governments regarding the situations in these different parts of Asia, particularly the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Far East.



The meeting stressed the long-term and profoundly principled significance of the Prague statement of the Warsaw member countries, the Moscow joint declaration of top leaders of these countries, the September 28 statement of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and the various constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for limitation of the arms race, preventing a nuclear war, and cleansing the political atmosphere in the world and in Asia in particular.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting nuclear means in Asia and activities of naval forces on seas and oceans are extremely important, and the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union for discussion of reliable means in the Far East have assumed growing practical significance.

The participants stressed the urgency of the famous initiatives taken on the occasion of this conference by the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Indochinese countries, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Afghan People's Republic, and other peace-loving Asian states. They expressed full support for the peace proposals of the Indochinese countries for dialogue with the ASEAN countries and for settlement of disputes among them through negotiations. The participants reaffirmed consistent solidarity with the struggles of the S.R.V., the L.P.D.R., and the P.R.K. to defend their independence and sovereignty.

The peace efforts initiated by the great nonaligned India have had a beneficial impact on the situation in Asia.

The participants declared readiness to study any practical initiatives and to discuss them constructively in order to work out steps to prevent the situation in Asia from worsening, and consolidate mutual trust and security for all nations on this continent.

The participants reaffirmed determination to continue the persistent struggle to ensure a durable peace on the Asian Continent, on different parts of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, so as to promote good neighbourhood relations and fruitful cooperation in this region and other regions of the world.

The participants expressed the common conviction that the implementation of parpractical steps to consolidate peace and security on the Asian Continent and to remove conflicts and hotbeds of war caused by imperialism and other reactionary forces would meet the interests of all countries in Asia.

The participants agreed on concrete steps to continue and broaden cooperation and joint actions in the light of the imperative tasks in the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace and security in Asia.

The working consultative conference in Ulaanbaatar was permeated with a spirit of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

#### BATMONH MEETS SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

OW290721 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1739 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 28 (MONTSAME) -- Politbureau Member of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR Jambyn Batmonh received heads of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, G.D.R., Kampuchea, Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia who took part in the meeting of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries held here. M.P.R. Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren was present at the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 30 OCT FOR UK VISIT

BK300752 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of the British Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing left for Britain from Rangoon Airport on a Burma Airways Corporation aircraft at 0715 today. The minister will represent the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at the unveiling ceremony of Lord Mountbatten's statue.

The foreign minister was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister for Transport and Communications Thura U Saw Pru, Construction Minister U Hla Tun, Minister for Mines U Than Tin, Trade Minister U Khin Maung Cyi, Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, and British Ambassador to Burma Mr N.M. Fenn. The foreign minister was accompanied by his personal aide Naval Captain Aung Myint.

KAREN REBEL LEADER WARNS FOREIGN NATIONALS

BK030829 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 3 Nov 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov 3 (AFP) -- The kidnapping of a young French engineer and his wife in Burma has thrown a light on one of Southeast Asia's oldest guerrilla groups, once tagged the "most pleasant and civilized" insurgents in the world.

Just over two weeks ago, Karen guerrillas raided a cement factory being built by the French firm Five-Cail-Babcock in Myaing Galay, about 150 km (90 miles) east of Rangoon near the Thai border. French engineer Jacques Bossu, 26, and his 24-year-old wife, Martine, were taken hostage along with 12 Burmese civilians during the October 18 Raid.

Gen Bo Mya told a news conference in a Karen-held zone yesterday that the Burmese had all been freed, but the Bossus would be used to draw attention to the Karen cause. The Karen strongman, flanked by several of his ranking colleagues, said the couple would be put on trial for collaborating with the "enemy of the Karen people" -- the Rangoon authorities -- unless France agreed to cut all economic and technical aid to Burma. The couple could face a death sentence if convicted, Gen Bo Mya said. He spoke in a open-air wooden house adorned with pictures of biblical scenes.

"We want to show that we are fighting for the Karen nation and democracy.... The Karen National Union is absolutely not an organization engaged in irrational activities or senseless terrorism," he said.

The general's aides said the kidnapping was part of what one called a "general stepping up of (Karen military) activities." Stressing his own determination to bolster the simmering guerrilla war, Gen Bo Mya warned that other foreign nationals working on Burmese Government projects may be executed "on the spot."

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION -- An eight-member delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by the deputy foreign trade minister, Madame (Paola Preoteasa), which has been visiting Burma, left Rangoon by air this evening. The delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by Deputy Trade Minister U Ba Hla and responsible officials. The Romanian delegation arrived in Rangoon 9 October, called on Trade Minister U Khin Maung Cyi at 0900 on 10 October, and on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing at 1400 on 11 October. The delegation also met heads of economic enterprises under the Trade Ministry. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 83 BK]

SPK CITES 'KAMPUCHEA' COMMENTS ON UN RESOLUTION

BK030739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Nov (SPK) -- The weekly KAMPUCHEA calls the latest UN resolution on Kampuchea's right of representation an immoral and gross interference in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign state.

In a commentary, the Kampuchean paper notes that this resolution only serves the ambition-stuffed policy of Beijing expansionism, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, against the three Indochinese countries and increases tension in the Southeast Asian region.

However, this UN error has no influence on the development of the situation in Kampuchea and promises nothing for the future of the pseudo "tripartite coalition government," the paper stresses. So, the United Nations is not qualified to settle the questions of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, of which the PRK is a part.

With the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, and of all the peace-, justice-, and progress-loving countries the world over, the Kampuchean people are ready to do their best to preserve peace and thwart all Machiavellian plans of U.S. imperialism and Beijing expansionism-hegemonism.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO PRK

BK300826 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council; and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KRPR Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, for their congratulatory message on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution. The Bulgarian leaders' message of thanks said, among other things: Availing ourselves of this occasion, we would like to express our conviction that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples will grow ceaselessly.

On the same occasion, Comrade Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister. In his message the Bulgarian foreign minister noted: I agree with you that the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between our two countries have further strengthened and developed.

GDR'S FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO HUN SEN

BK300850 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen recently received a message of thanks from GDR Foreign Minister Comrade Oskar Fischer. The message said:

I sincerely thank you for the warm congratulations you sent me on the occasion of the GDR's national day. I firmly believe that the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries will become more deeply consolidated and developed for the interests of our two peoples.

SRV COUNCIL OF STATE DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

## Arrives in Vientiane

BK020515 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 1 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Council of State's Office of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its head, Nguyen Viet Dung, who is also member of the National Assembly and head the National Assembly's Office, on October 31, arrived here to pay an official visit to Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

Creeting the delegation at the airport were Sal Phetlasi, Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], vice-general secretary of the PSA and head of the PSA's office, [and] Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy-minister and head of the Presidential Office. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

## Calls on Souphanouvong

BK020519 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 November, Souphanouvong, president of the state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, received a courtesy call from a delegation of the Office of the Council of State led by Nguyen Viet Dung, member of the Vietnamese National Assembly and chief of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State of the SRV. The delegation was accompanied by Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and chief of the presidential office. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, accompanied the delegation in paying the courtesy call of President Souphanouvong on this occasion.

During the call, President Souphanouvong highly praised the delegation's visit, which is continuing in an atmosphere of special relations, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. He also conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the party and state leaders of the SRV.

The guest and the host exchanged views on many issues with a view to fruitfully promoting, expanding, and strengthening the relations between the noble institutions of the two countries in accordance with the instructions of beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh of the Lao and Vietnamese peoples. The meeting and conversation between the guest and the host proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA MEETING

BK210346 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 October, a delegation of the LPDR Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet left Vientiane for the MPR to attend the conference of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries on the situation in Asia, scheduled to be held in Ulaanbaatar on 26 October.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Souban Salitthilat and Inpong Khaighavong, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, heads and deputy heads of various departments, and many senior cadres. Also present at the airport were Orsoogiyin Nyamaa, Nguyen Xuan, Vladimir Sobchenko, Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, Janos Zegnal, Ladislav Kocsis, and Jozef Puta, ambassadors of the MPR, the SRV, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the CSSR, and the Polish People's Republic to Laos respectively.



REPORTAGE ON MONGOLIAN MILITARY GROUP VISIT

## Vientiane Rally

BK291122 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The National Defense Ministry held a rally in Vientiane on the afternoon of 27 October to welcome the visiting high-level military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by Comrade Lieutenant General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, defense minister of the MPR. Attending this joyous ceremony were Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense; senior and intermediate-level military officers; and many cadres and combatants. Comrade Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, MRP ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present.

At the rally, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon gave a speech. He hailed the visit to Laos by the MPR military delegation for bringing cordial and pure friendship and solidarity and profound affection from the Mongolian friends to the Lao army and people. Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon hailed the great achievements recorded by the Mongolian Army and people in building their socialist fatherland without going through the period of capitalist development and in turning Mongolia into a socialist country with developed agricultural and industrial bases and an improved material and cultural life for the people. At the same time, he hailed and supported Soviet peace initiatives, particularly Comrade Yuriy Andropov's statement, which reflects the Soviet Union's firm stand, profound love for peace, high sense of responsibility, and invincible strength.

Comrade Khamtai Siphandon also pointed to the cunning scheme and acts of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries to oppose the Lao People's Democratic Republic and other Indochinese countries. He said: We will try out best to strengthen the militant solidarity with the fraternal Mongolian army and people and with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean armies and peoples and will strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community in the struggle for the common objective of the era -- peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

In his speech, Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon pointed to the past events and achievements and victories recorded by the Mongolian Army and people under the leadership of the MPRP led by Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon also stressed the solidarity and close cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Mongolia in the spirit of the joint communique signed between the two countries in 1976 in Ulaanbaatar by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and Comrade First Secretary Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

During this rally, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon presented the victorious banner of the LPA to the delegation represented by Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon. On this occasion, Comrade Jamsrangiyn Yondon presented the socialist construction banner of Mongolia to the LPA, which was represented by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon.

## Visit to Luang Prabang

BK301617 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] On the evening of 27 October, the high-level military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Lieutenant General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, accompanied by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Major General Siphon Phalikhan, left Vientiane for Luang Prabang by special plane to visit the frontline organization and Luang Prabang Province.

Comrade Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also accompanied the delegation.

At Luang Prabang airport, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by Comrade Brigadier General Khampha, member of the Party Central Committee and commander of the frontline organization; Comrade Bounphet, member of the Party Central Committee, secretary of the Party Committee and vice chairman of the Luang Prabang Provincial Administration; the comrade deputy commanders of the frontline organization; and a large number of officers and men and Luang Prabang residents. On alighting from the plane, the MPR military delegates shook hands with the hosts.

Comrade Brig Gen Khampha then invited Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon to review the honor guards and to shake hands with the welcoming officers and men and the people.

At 1700 the same day, the MPR military delegation paid a call on Comrade Brig Gen Khampha at the command headquarters of the frontline organization. During the call, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha hailed the high-level MPR military delegation for paying a visit to the frontline organization, saying that it served to encourage all combatants and cadres to march forward to fulfill their tasks in resisting the enemies in the northern region. He informed the guests of the victories scored by the northern region army and people in defending the country, and of the sabotage scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary lackeys, particularly along the Lao-Chinese and Lao-Thai borders.

At the same time, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha presented some gifts to the visitors. Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon, in his reply, expressed his pride at having an opportunity to visit the frontline organization and beautiful Luang Prabang Province, and hailed the victories scored by the northern region army and people. He conveyed the intimate greetings of the Mongolian army and people to the northern region army and people, and wished them greater achievements in fulfilling their duties and implementing the third resolution adopted by the LPRP. Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon presented gifts to the hosts.

At 1900, the delegation called on Comrade Bounphet, member of the Party Central Committee, secretary of the Party Committee and vice chairman of the Luang Prabang Provincial Administration. During the cordial conversation, Comrade Bounphet informed the guests of the growth and development of all spheres of work in the province. He then invited the guests to attend the traditional Lao Basi ceremony organized by the provincial administration and people to welcome the delegation.

On the same evening, the command of the frontline organization hosted a reception in honor of the MPR military delegation. Attending the reception were comrade members of the party committee and the command of the frontline organization, and members of the party committee and the administrative committee of Luang Prabang Province.

At the reception, Comrade Brig Gen Khampha and Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon delivered speeches. The two comrades reiterated the time-honored solidarity between the Lao and Mongolian armies, and pledged to do everything to further promote the relations and solidarity between the two countries. After the reception, an art performance was presented to entertain the guests.

On 28 October, the delegation visited the National Museum in Luang Prabang provincial capital and some ruins in the province. The delegation returned to Vientiane on the morning of 28 October.

## Receives Friendship Order

BK301610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 28 October, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, national defense minister, and commander in chief of the LPA, conferred the Friendship Order on Comrade Lieutenant General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, national defense minister of the MPR, and members of the MPR military delegation at the government guest house.

At the ceremony, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon said: To recognize and to hail the brilliant contribution of the high-level MPR military delegation to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Lao and Mongolian armies and peoples during its visit to Laos, the LPDR Council of Ministers has agreed to confer the Friendship Order on the delegation.

Speaking on behalf of the MPR military delegation, Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon expressed profound gratitude to the LPRP and the LPDR Government, and pledged to do everything within his power to further enhance friendship and solidarity between the Lao and Mongolian armies and peoples.

## Departs for Home

BK291140 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 October, the high-level military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by Comrade Lieutenant General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, defense minister of the MPR, departed for home by special plane after concluding a 3-day official friendly visit to Laos at the invitation of the National Defense Ministry.

An honorable farewell ceremony was held at the airport. Present were Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA; Major General Siphon Phalikhan, Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, and Brigadier General Osakan Thammatheva, deputy ministers of national defense; and cadres and high-ranking and intermediate-level officers from the three departments of the National Defense Ministry. Comrade Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and the Soviet and Vietnamese military attaches were also present.

On the morning of the same day, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon held a ceremony to present the Friendship Order of the Council of Ministers and the insignia of the LPA to the Mongolian delegation for its outstanding achievements in promoting solidarity and friendship between the two armies and countries of Laos and Mongolia.

Apart from meeting and exchange experiences with its Lao counterpart, the Mongolian delegation led by Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon paid a courtesy call on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and visited some military barracks in Vientiane municipality and Luang Prabang Province, where it was accorded a cordial welcome by the cadres concerned.

ATHIT SNUBS PROPOSED NEW POLICY, GUIDELINES

BK300358 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] In what appears to be a direct snub at Gen Han Linanon, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek stated yesterday there is no need for his chief staff officer to present him with any new policy guideline.

Gen Athit said the anti-communist policy No. 66/2523 is already a perfect and comprehensive policy. It is also supplemented by another policy known as No. 65/2525, he said. "With the existing policy, I don't think he (Gen Han) needs to make any new proposal," he told reporters after presiding over a Krathin ceremony at Wat Songkhet Samakkhi in Suphanburi.

Gen Athit was commenting on a plan by Gen Han to draft a new comprehensive political, economic and security programme based on his "Tai Romyen" policy which had proved successful while he was commander of the Fourth Army Region. Referring to it as "Tai Romyen" policy, Gen Han said it was designed to "bring about peace and order for people throughout the country." This programme, he said, basically calls for improvement of public law and order, economic conditions and the democratic system.

Gen Han said he expected to propose the programme which would be implemented on a national scale to Gen Athit soon. However, the statement by Gen Athit yesterday was a clear indication that he is not likely to give it a favourable consideration. "Even if he comes up with the programme, we will continue using policy No. 66/2523," Gen Athit said. He said the policy is the principal and supreme command from Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon. "We have many policies right now and they are of no use if they are not implemented. So he needs not draft it (a new policy)," Gen Athit added. The "Tai Romyen" policy also calls for elimination of all dark influences and economic monopoly as well as an improvement in the banking system, according to Gen Han.

Gen Athit's rejection of Gen Han's proposal is the first sign that personal bitterness between the two generals still exists. Gen Han and Gen Athit were openly at loggerhead over the move to amend the constitution last year. Their different views on the subject is believed to have resulted in their animosity.

Commenting on a move by the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) to set up an anti-dark influence centre, Gen Athit said nothing concrete had been worked out. But he said there are already existing government agencies responsible for the matter "and we only need to work harder to achieve results." He said if there was an official proposal about the anti-dark influence centre it would have to be seriously discussed by senior army officials. But Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Mana Rattanakoset said last week that the proposal had already been made and was being studied by Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

HAN DISCUSSES BORDER PROBLEMS, JOINT CAMPAIGNS

BK011013 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Oct 83 p 4

[Interview with General Han Linanon, chief of staff officers attached to supreme commander, by unidentified reporter -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] What problems do we have on the western border?

[Han Linanon] We know that the Communist Party of Burma [BCP] is active near the Thai-Burmese border and that it maintains a relationship with the Communist Party of Thailand. We will have to be careful. The BCP grows opium. Its operational bases 084, 086, and 087, which are located near Thailand's northern border, grow opium. Other minority groups near the Thai border also earn a living by growing opium. We have this problem in addition to the communist problem.



[Reporter] Which areas in Burma near the Thai border pose problems? [Han] The border from Chiang Rai to Ranong poses various problems. The western border requires attention because it is not delineated by a river as is the border between Thailand and Laos, which are separated for quite a distance by the Mekong River.

[Reporter] How can we handle the problems? [Han] The army, particularly the 3d Army Region, must coordinate closely with other strategic army units and pay special attention to the border. I don't think we can ignore mass operations. We must bring the minority groups to our side and use them in the efforts to resolve the border problems. An example is the 93d Kuomintang Division, which has been in Thailand for quite some time now. Thailand is planning to grant citizenship to the members of the division. We should use them to our advantage because they are not going to return to their home anyway. I visited the division when I was the deputy army chief of staff. Children I saw there looked like Thai children and had Thai names. They said they were Thai and wanted to stay here. We ought to pay special attention to them and try to help them. My idea is that we must assign our special teams to control these men. They might turn to the narcotics trade if we do not closely supervise them. I can't say much now because more study is needed. However, my idea is that we should make use of this unit.

[Reporter] Can we solve the narcotics problem successfully? [Han] It should be all right. The antinarcotics board, under the leadership of Police Major Chaowalit Yotmani, works vigorously. If we take up this matter, we must coordinate closely with it and try to prevent it from feeling that we are supporting it. [as published] If we coordinate with it, we will get information.

[Reporter] Some senior military officers are reportedly involved in narcotics trafficking. [Han] I don't want to believe that. There may be some, but very few. There may also be some civil servants involved, but not senior ones. We all regard our honor highly.

[Reporter] What is your assessment of the joint Thai-Malaysian efforts to suppress the terrorist bandit and Malayan communist movements? [Han] I disagreed with joint campaigns when I was the regional commander. It was obvious that we gained nothing from joint suppression campaigns. There had been many joint suppression campaigns, some with pretty names. Malaysian forces totaling thousands were deployed in Thai territory. The combined campaigns were never successful in the capture of major camps; only small ones were captured. The important thing is we tarnished our national prestige considerably by allowing foreign forces to be deployed in our territory. I think it is shameful.

Joint suppression campaigns also led to comparison of the participating forces. Malaysian forces were small while ours were larger. Preparations for a smaller force, such as arms, uniforms, hard fuels, food preparation facilities, and transportation are easier than for a larger force like ours. Our force was larger but had a small budget. Most importantly, after the campaign ended, surplus arms would be left by the Malaysian forces for the terrorist bandit movement. The Malaysian forces also conducted psychological operations among the Thai Muslims in the area who have the same ethnic background and religious beliefs as the Malaysian soldiers. When I was the regional commander, I told the joint meetings that there would be no more joint suppression campaigns. The Malaysians were surprised when we successfully defeated the 8th, 10th and 12th Malayan Communist guerrilla divisions by ourselves. They claimed their troops were good, but they could not have seized those division headquarters. This is a reason we did not want Malaysian troops to come into Thai territory. I also told the Malaysians that we sincerely and seriously tackled the border problem and they should do the same for us as far as the terrorist bandit movement is concerned. This made them feel uneasy.

I alleged at every meeting that the Malaysians were supporting the movement. I asked them to help us, but they refused to help us regarding the terrorist bandit movement, saying the movement is not included in the agreement of the joint border committee. I exposed the Malaysian support for the terrorist bandit movement. The weapons, food, clothes, identification cards, and compasses seized from the movement belonged to Malaysian soldiers. In a clash with the terrorist bandit movement upstream of the Golok River, which is about 20 meters wide and can be waded across, we saw Malaysian soldiers firing mortar rounds in support of the members of the movement. When I brought this matter up, the Malaysian general at the meeting became angry and said the honor of the Malaysian soldiers was not tarnished by doing this. He charged that I was a third party who would cause Thai-Malaysian relations to sour. I asked him to report the matter to his government and I said I would report through the National Security Council to the prime minister. That became an issue, causing the Malaysian prime minister to come to consult our prime minister.

[Reporter] There has not been a joint campaign since. [Han] Not any more; I stopped it. There is no longer any problem at Betong. The local people are pleased with the presence of Thai troops and do not want Malaysian soldiers. We successfully tackled our border problems. We have implemented the second point of the "Tai Rom Yen" policy which calls for pacifying the Malaysian border area, improving the economy in the area, and strengthening Thai-Malaysian relations. The people have been able to live peacefully because we suppress the Malaysian Communist guerrillas, the terrorist bandits, and whomever harasses the local people. We have also been successful in stopping the animosity between the Thai Muslims and Thai Buddhists because we understand the society in which they live.

#### NEW MUSLIM SEPARATIST FACTION TERMED SMALL

BK030359 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Pattani -- A senior army official said yesterday that a newly-formed Muslim separatist movement called BSN [Barisan Socialist Nasional] was only a small group of about five to eight bandits.

The BSN separatist movement was exploiting the political cause just to achieve their personal gains. Fourth Army Regional Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong said. Intelligence assessment undoubtedly shows that this movement comprised only about five to eight members and was not significant at all, he said.

Commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 43 Col Chamnong Phairot said police were hunting down the bandits whose identities had been all established. "We expect to arrest them soon," he said. The emergence of this movement stemmed from one of the bandits who was dismissed by his employer and took revenge by writing a letter to the employer threatening to harm him, according to Col Chamnong.

#### Group 'Seeks Publicity'

BK030355 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 83 p 6

[By Rungruang Chinakun]

[Excerpts] Pattani -- The mass surrender of 680 bandits and communist insurgents in an official ceremony in this southern province yesterday underscored yet another success for the government's peaceful campaign against outlawed elements in accordance with Order No. 66/23

Presiding over the ceremony at Sirinthon barracks yesterday was Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who flew in here specially to welcome the defectors, known officially as "participants in the Thai national development."

The defectors -- 166 Thai Communist insurgents, 44 guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), and 470 southern bandits -- who gave themselves up since the beginning of this year were treated to a variety of shows and parades organised to welcome their return to law-abiding life.

Mahama Yabi, chief of economic affairs of the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO), admitted that he and several of his comrades had been exploited by Tunku Belo, leader of the outlawed organisation, in order to secure financial aid from some Middle East countries. He said that though PULO had set up an independent government, it had never succeeded in its goal to set up an autonomous state of Pattani. Commenting on the newly-formed Barisan Socialist Nasional movement, Mahama Yabi said he believed that most members of this movement were former PULO members who set up the organisation only to seek publicity so as to convince their Middle East financiers to continue to bank-roll their struggle.

#### VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF LAO REFUGEES RESUMES

BK021356 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Voluntary repatriation of Laotian refugees, suspended since March, resumed today. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees spokesman yesterday confirmed that 50 Laotian refugees will be repatriated this week, with the first batch of 10 returning to their homeland today. Another 40 will leave on Friday, he said, adding that a number of Laotians will be repatriated later this month.

Hilltribe Laotians form the bulk of the 68,3000 Laotian refugees still in Thailand, with lowland Laotians totaling 19,700.

#### MORE INDOCHINESE REFUGEES TO BE RESETTLED

BK310705 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] More Indochinese refugees in Thailand will be resettled in third countries this year, according to a statement released by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or UNHCR. More than 32,000 refugees have been resettled by the end of last month compared to about 26,000 who left last year. The statement says that the increase in the number of refugees for resettlement was partly due to less strict selection requirements from the third countries. Kampucheans top the resettlement list, and the most popular countries for resettlement are the United States, Australia, France, and Canada. According to the UNHCR statement, there were about 140,000 Indochinese refugees in Thailand at the end of last month.

#### BRIEFS

RICE TO IRAN -- Iran has agreed to buy between 300,000-400,000 tons of high-grade rice from Thailand and shipments will begin early next year, Deputy Commerce Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon said yesterday. Iran, at the same time, proposed to sell crude oil to Thailand at a price U.S. \$1 per barrel cheaper than what is sold to other clients, said the deputy minister who led a delegation to Tehran during October 9-16. Other commodities Iran wants to buy include frozen chicken, animal feeds, jute bags, textiles, green mung beans, he said. Thailand's exports to Iran since early this year were valued at 1,081 million baht while imports were valued less than one million baht, he said. [Excerpts] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Oct 83 p 18 BK]

AMBASSADORS TO DENMARK, KUWAIT -- On 20 October, the king granted an audience to Thai Ambassador Designate to Denmark Sathit Sathianthai and Thai Ambassador Designate to Kuwait Wichian Chatsuwan. The ambassadors were leaving Thailand to assume their posts in those countries. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Oct 83 BK]

TRUONG CHINH CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSS GRENADA

OW021812 Hanoi VNA in English 1723 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, received here today the Cuban charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam, Salvador Capote.

After listening to the Cuban diplomat's brief on the current strained situation in Central America, President Truong Chinh expressed Vietnam's unswerving militant solidarity with the Communist Party and fraternal people of Cuba. He strongly condemned the Reagan administration for slighting the most elementary provisions of international law by sending troops to directly invade Grenada, an independent and sovereign country and a member of the United Nations, and bluntly declaring that it will punish Socialist Cuba for the heroic, undaunted and selfless actions of Cuban citizens now discharging their noble internationalist duty by helping the Grenadian people in peaceful labour.

Truong Chinh vehemently condemned the inhuman actions of the U.S. imperialists who are preventing the repatriation of Cuban citizens, including the dead and wounded, from Grenada, and the Grenadian governor-general's order to expel all the staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Grenada within 24 hours.

He also condemned the Reagan administration for concocting "Cuba's threats" against U.S. diplomats in Latin America, as pretexts to take adventurous steps against Cuba.

On this occasion, President Truong Chinh expressed the strong indignation of the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam at the extremely serious and adventurous moves of the Reagan administration in its new escalation of war against the Republic of Nicaragua, a member of the U.N. Security Council, moves jeopardizing peace and security in this region and in the world as a whole.

President Truong Chinh declared: "The Vietnam lesson remains burning to the U.S. imperialists. If they were reckless enough to invade Cuba and Nicaragua, then many Vietnams would emerge in Central America and Latin America. The Vietnamese people are always on the side of the fraternal Cuban people."

HO CHI MINH CITY CONDEMNS U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

OW012220 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- A large number of Ho Chi Minh City inhabitants met today to energetically condemn the barbarous U.S. aggression against Grenada. The meeting was sponsored by the city front committee.

The participants endorsed a resolution sternly condemning the military aggression carried out by the U.S. imperialists against Grenada, an independent and sovereign country, and a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. The resolution urged the U.S. and its allies to immediately pull out all their troops from Grenada. It voiced full support for the Grenadian people's struggle to defend their national independence, sovereignty, democracy and social progress.

The executive committee of the Vietnam Lawyers' Association has issued a statement demanding that the United States immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive forces from Grenada and allow the Grenadian people to decide their own affairs.

The statement warmly hailed and supported the Grenadian people's undaunted struggle and expressed the Vietnamese lawyers' belief that the Grenadian people would win final victory in this struggle.



FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS U.S. NICARAGUA POLICIES

OW020756 Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released a statement vehemently condemning Washington's threats of aggression against Nicaragua.

The statement reads:

Along with sending expeditionary troops of the United States and its client regimes to directly invade Grenada, the U.S. imperialists are feverishly preparing to escalate its war scheme against the Republic of Nicaragua, thus straining the situation in Central America and the Caribbean to an extremely dangerous extent, gravely jeopardizing all countries in the region which have taken the path of independent development.

Everybody knows that since the end of 1980, the U.S. has used Somoza remnants and other reactionary forces and Honduran puppet troops to increase and widen the scale of military attacks on the Nicaraguan border areas from the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica, and conduct a multi-faceted war of sabotage against the Republic of Nicaragua.

Since early August 1983, under the signboard of "military exercises," the U.S. has continuously deployed its warships to the Nicaraguan territorial waters while unleashing a series of big attacks involving aircraft, warships and commando forces on the most important airports and harbours of Nicaragua, concentrating its attacks on economic establishments and road intersections, particularly fuel dumps. It has brazenly declared its intention to attack oil tankers heading for Nicaragua, with a view to cutting fuel supplies from outside and paralyzing Nicaragua's economic activities.

In the days ending October 1983, the U.S. sent 3,000 more American combat troops to Honduras.

A grave fact worth noticing is that the U.S. and its flunkies are whipping up slander campaigns by charging Nicaragua with conducting acts of 'sabotage' and 'terrorism' in Honduras and Costa Rica, and the Soviet Union and Cuba with 'interference' in Central America. These campaigns are aimed at justifying Washington's military escalation in this region and creating pretexts for the U.S. to wage a big war of aggression against Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in the region.

To fool the world public, the U.S. has also professed its desire for a 'political solution' to problems relating to the region, but, in fact, it has slighted the proposals put forward by the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments, proposals which are good bases for reaching negotiated political settlements. Likewise, it has slighted the positive overtures of the Contadora group.

The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically condemn the United States for its military escalation and extremely dangerous scheme of starting a war of aggression. We firmly demand that the U.S. stop at once all plots and acts of aggression against Nicaragua as well as other countries in Latin America, withdraw immediately all aggressor troops of the United States and its satellites from Grenada, and cease its continuous deployment of armed forces around Nicaragua. The United States must respond seriously to the Nicaraguan Government's good will which has been expressed in the document: "Legal Basis for Ensuring Peace and International Stability of Central American Countries" as well as to the endeavours of the countries in the Contadora group aimed at seeking a political settlement in Central America.

The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their consistent militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's just struggle, and fully support the Nicaraguan Government's statement of October 25, 1983. We are deeply convinced that with their iron-clad determination to fight for their just cause, the heroic Nicaraguan people will smash all hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, firmly defend their national independence and sovereignty, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Latin America and the Caribbean and the world as a whole.

ACTIVITIES MARK VIETNAM, USSR ANNIVERSARIES

Labor Day in Haiphong

OK 311413 Hanoi VNA in English 0850 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 31 -- A communist labour day was held in Haiphong port Sunday in honour of the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet Consul General V.P. Volkov and more than 40 Soviet specialists working at the port took part in the communist labour day. The participants discharged 2,100 tons of cargo, cleared 300 square metres of ground, and classified 30 tons of goods.

In Ha Son Binh, southwest of Hanoi, a meeting was organized at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant in Hoa Binh town on the same day with the participation of some 500 Vietnamese cadres and workers, Soviet experts and local people to welcome a visiting delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and to mark the two significant anniversaries.

Hanoi Meeting

OW012200 Hanoi VNA in English 1634 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Nov 1 -- A meeting was held here today by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party and its Hanoi committee to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary, and Tran Dang Khoa, deputy general secretary, of the Democratic Party; and many others.

Addressing the meeting, Tran Dang Khoa thanked the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union for their strong support and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people in their former war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, as well as in their present socialist construction and national defence.

He called on all members of the democratic party to learn from the heroic Soviet people and strive for more achievements in their work.

CPSU Sends Greetings

OW021727 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today received a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The message, addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, says:

"We note with satisfaction that in the past five years, we have, on the basis of the treaty, done a lot to consolidate the multiform relationship between the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.V., and between the U.S.S.R. and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our relationship is characterized by the fact that we share completely identical views on the most important issues of our time and that we have closely cooperated in the struggle for peace and socialism.

"The Soviet Union and Vietnam have always striven for consolidation of the solidarity in the socialist community for a coordination of actions by all the peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle against the warlike and aggressive policy of imperialism for improvement of the international atmosphere, and for prevention of the arms race and the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people are resolved to do their best to further consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and peoples.

"On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, we wish you and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people new and great successes in realizing the tasks of socialist construction and in their creative labour to fulfil the resolution of the Fifth C.P.V. Congress.

"Long live the unshakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship!"

Le Duan Sends Greetings

OW021738 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 2 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, and the entire people of the Soviet Union on the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The message, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, says:

"The signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation on Nov 3, 1978 has further developed the time-honoured friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This great friendship and comprehensive cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have shown their vitality and constitute an extremely important factor to the construction and defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The message continues:

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the sincere and profound gratitude of the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their strong support and their great and effective assistance to our socialist construction and national defence.

"In accordance with the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation, the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam have determined to do all they can to further consolidate and develop the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

"We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by esteemed Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, new and more brilliant achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and the plenums of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee in November 1982 and June 1983, thus making the Soviet Union more prosperous and powerful and worthy of being a solid and reliable mainstay of the world people in the struggle for peace national independence, democracy and social progress."

VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

OW232237 Hanoi VNA in English 0840 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 22 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association led by Tran Duc Luong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, general director of the general department of Geology, and member of the Central Committee of the Association, left here today for the Soviet Union. The delegation is to attend celebrations there marking the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the U.S.S.R.

It was seen off by Nguyen Vinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the association, and others. Mikhail Mikhaylovich Pisanoy, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam, was present on this occasion.

Attends Moscow Friendship Rally

OW261757 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 26 -- A month of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship began in Moscow Thursday with a big meeting at the "Rainbow clothes-making enterprise" celebrating the fifth anniversary of the U.S.S.R.-Vietnam treaty for friendship and cooperation (November 3).

Attending the meeting was a delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association led by Tran Duc Luong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and director of the General Department of Geology.

Addressing the rally, the party secretary of the enterprise, L.N. Varilova, noted that the treaty had enhanced the all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

She said it is a manifestation of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two countries, and of their determination to consolidate and perfect these relations in all fields, political, ideological, economic and cultural. Meetings and other activities to express the Soviet people's solidarity with Vietnam are planned in various republics of the U.S.S.R. during this month of Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity.

Attends Minsk Mass Rally

OW281924 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 28 -- A mass rally was held Thursday in Minsk, capital of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, in honour of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation, TASS reports. It was attended by the visiting delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association led by Tran Duc Luong, director general of the General Department of Geology. Addressing the rally, A. Andreyev, president of the Belorussian chapter of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society [SVFS], said:



"The Soviet-Vietnamese relations have been constantly and intensively developed in various forms and have become a bright example of genuine brotherhood. These relations are based on unswerving principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"The Belorussian working people are making contributions to the development of these relations. Belorussia has close friendly ties with the Vietnamese province of Binh Tri Thien. Factories in Belorussia are supplying Vietnam with a number of heavy-duty and tip lorries, tractors, metal-cutting machines and other kinds of machines, over the past five years Belorussian universities, colleges and job-training schools have trained more than 700 Vietnamese students."

Tran Duc Luong handed to the Belorussian chapter of the S.V.F.S. and A. Andreyev the friendship order conferred on them by the Vietnamese state.

#### Marks Treaty in Moscow

OW022015 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2 -- A grand meeting was held in Moscow yesterday November 1st to mark the fifth anniversary of the USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation. It was jointly sponsored by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], the All-Union Leninist Youth Communist League Central Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for Support of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean Peoples, and the Moscow CPSU Committee.

Among those present on the presidium of the meeting were V.V. Grishin, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Moscow party committee, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; G.I. Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Z.M. Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the AUCCTU, and German Titov, president of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society Central Committee.

The visiting delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Tran Duc Luong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-president of the association, and Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires a.i. to the Soviet Union Nguyen Van Quang also attended.

Addressing the meeting, A.M. Kalashnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-president of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, said that the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam had been built on the foundation of profound revolutionary traditions and was aimed at enhancing the close and comprehensive cooperation among nations that had taken the path of socialism.

"The signing of the USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1978," he said "was a shining manifestation of the policy of peace of the two fraternal socialist countries -- the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- a policy based on the unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, namely mutual respect and assistance, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other."

He went on: "Today, the treaty's provisions have found concrete expressions in the deepening of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation of which the most striking point is the high dynamism of the bilateral economic relations. These ties have been developed and expanded year after year. They are assuming an extremely important significance for socialist construction in Vietnam and will contribute to solving many questions of its national economy as well as of its scientific and cultural development."

After highlighting the considerable achievements obtained in national construction in the Soviet Union and Vietnam and their great efforts in the common struggle against imperialism and expansionism, for peace, disarmament and detente, A.M. Kalashnikov said:

"The Soviet people are well aware that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a firm link in the socialist community. The Vietnamese people have made big contributions to the struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces.

"Vietnam's peace policy has been demonstrated in a programme jointly set out by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea for settling all disputes with their neighboring countries with a view to making Southeast Asia a region of peace, good neighborhood and cooperation." He said that the Soviet Union, and Vietnam have acted effectively and consistently to join all the peace forces throughout the world in checking the dangerous moves of the imperialists and other reactionary forces.

"The Soviet Union," he declared, "fully supports the policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at consolidating, their special friendship and all-round cooperation which have long bound the three fraternal countries."

Taking the floor, Tran Du Luong expressed the Vietnamese people's deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its precious assistance and their firm resolve to further increase the efficiency of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. cooperation. The Vietnamese people, who have endured untold sacrifices and hardships in their struggle for national independence and freedom, understand all the more clearly and full support the Soviet Union's great peace initiatives, the Vietnamese delegate said.

#### SOVIET AMITY DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 OCTOBER

OW291648 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 29 -- A delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by G.A. Semyonov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and vice-president of the society, arrived here today on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and M. Pisanov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

The Soviet guests were warmly received this afternoon by Nguyen Vinh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

#### USSR TRAINS VIETNAMESE MANAGERIAL CADRES

OW022057 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 2 -- In accordance with the U.S.S.R.-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, over the past three years, the Soviet Union has sent many specialists to Vietnam to open courses on economic management for Vietnamese officials and cadres in various services.

These courses have been attended by nearly 4,000 officials and cadres, including more than 100 ministerial officials and nearly 200 provincial cadres.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 Vietnamese officials and cadres have been sent to the Soviet Union to attend courses on economic management. In addition, 546 Vietnamese officials and cadres have been sent to the Soviet Union to study at the Moscow Higher Party School and the Academy of Social Sciences under the C.P.S.U. Central Committee.

ARMY MAGAZINE HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

BK020928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Editorial Published in the November 1983 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN "The Great Strength of Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Vietnamese-Soviet friendly relations, which President Ho Chi Minh himself built and fostered since the 1920's when he espoused Marxism-Leninism, have borne fruit and left beautiful marks on the great victories and brilliant successes of our country. Over the past 5 years since the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed, cooperation between the two countries has developed vigorously in all fields -- political, economic, scientific and technical, and national defense -- making important contributions to our people's tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

In the 1976-80 plan, Soviet economic aid to Vietnam was equal to that of the past 20 years, and the Soviet assistance in the 5-year 1981-85 plan is 4 times that in the 1976-80 plan. The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam build hundreds of economic and cultural projects, many of which will play a key role in the national economy in the immediate and distant future. The Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the Pha Lai thermal-electric plant, the Vietnamese-Soviet oil and natural gas exploration center in Vung Tau, the Thang Long Bridge project, and many other projects are obviously fresh flowers of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation, the result of the disinterested and effective Soviet assistance to Vietnam.

This Soviet assistance has been creating favorable conditions for our people to overcome the terrible consequences of ravage and destruction during 30 years of war, to gradually settle difficulties in production and in the people's life, and to build the material and technical bases of socialism during the first stage of the transition to socialism in Vietnam.

The fraternal Soviet party, state, and armed forces have given our armed forces and people great and very valuable assistance in consolidating national defense and building the people's armed forces. Our armed forces have been and are being further equipped with increasingly modern weapons and war means. The VPA is enjoying very favorable conditions to build and quickly develop its armed services and branches with modern technology so that it will continue to quickly and vigorously advance along the path of standardization and modernization. In only a relatively short period of time, our armed forces have made enormous progress in terms of scale, organization, degree of modernization, and fighting strength.

Our soldiers and people are deeply aware that only with Soviet assistance can our armed forces have modern war means that far exceed the capabilities of our country's industry in several more decades. The costs of these war means are so enormous that it will be a long time before our national economy is able to cover them.

With the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Army and naval forces, our armed forces have acquired many very valuable experiences and a knowledge of the advanced Soviet military science and art. Groups of our army officers have been sent to study in Soviet military schools and institutes. The advanced, rich, and multifaceted Soviet experiences in building the armed forces, consolidating national defense, preparing the country for war, combining national defense with economy, and building a national defense industry in an independent socialist country are very useful and practical for all sectors of our state.

In particular, as specified in the treaty, the Soviet Union will, together with Vietnam, ensure peace and security of the two countries when one of them is under attack or is threatened with an attack. Entering into a comprehensive alliance with the fraternal Soviet Union, Laos, and Kampuchea, never have our national defense posture and strength been so great and firm as they are now. With that strength our soldiers and people have in the recent past repeatedly defeated two wars of aggression on the northern and southwestern borders and helped the Kampuchean revolution overthrow the Pol Pot genocidal yoke. With that strength our soldiers and people have defeated and are defeating the current war of multifaceted sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and are ready to firmly defend the fatherland in case the enemy might recklessly wage a war.

The Soviet people always consider their assistance to and their cooperation with Vietnam as a dictate of the heart and the mind. The Vietnamese people from one generation to another will forever be grateful to the great Soviet Union, their pillar of the socialist community and the bulwark of the world revolution and peace. The more they are grateful to the Soviet Union, the greater efforts our soldiers and people will make to completely fulfill their pledged duties, thereby contributing to making the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armed forces evergreen and everlasting.

Immediately after its founding and when the revolution was still in embryo, our party affirmed: The Vietnamese revolution is an integral part of the world revolution. International solidarity and solidarity with the Soviet Union are the principles of the Vietnamese revolution.

Since the national salvation struggle won complete victory and the national democratic revolution was successful, our party has consistently considered our close attachment to and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union as one of its principles and strategies and, at the same time, revolutionary sentiments and a guarantee for successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Achieving solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union is a great strength of the Vietnamese revolution. It is a life-or-death matter for the Vietnamese revolution. Now, as always, our party holds firm to this basic strategic requirement of our country's revolution.

The Vietnamese people thoroughly understand that in their protracted, hard, and sacrifice-studded revolutionary struggle for national independence and socialism, each victory of the Vietnamese revolution has been closely related to the assistance of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and all of progressive mankind and has contributed to the common victory and constant growth of the world revolutionary movement. In the era of proletarian revolution, international solidarity and cooperation has become a principle and a law of victory for each country's revolution.

Our Vietnamese people are ardently patriotic and have a high independent and self-strengthening spirit. To vigorously develop the effect of the great Soviet assistance, to fulfill their duties in their comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the difficult tasks of our country's revolution, and to make contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese countries and the world revolution, our soldiers and people have constantly upheld their spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening and exploited to the maximum all potentials of our country and the Vietnamese revolution.

International solidarity and cooperation is inseparable from independence, self-reliance, and self-strengthening. They are not opposed to each other but are a complete entity. Engels said: Sincere cooperation between nations can be achieved only when each of them is absolutely independent.



Self-reliance and self-strengthening, and international solidarity and cooperation are consistently the main points in our party's revolutionary line. They reflect a correct combination of national interests with international ones and the national and international duties of the Vietnamese revolution. They also reflect the genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism of our party, people, and soldiers. All manifestations of narrow nationalism, petty bourgeoisie, and bourgeoisie are completely alien to the nature of our party.

Our viewpoint of independence, sovereignty, and self-strengthening does not mean that we advocate achieving self-reliance by shutting ourselves off from the outside. International cooperation absolutely is not reliance on the outside. The realities of our country's revolution over the past scores of years have proved that, by upholding the self-relying and self-strengthening spirit and, at the same time, striving to seek international aid, we have effectively used and optimally developed international support and aid, combined national strength with the epochal strength into a great combined strength of the Vietnamese revolution, defeated all truculent enemies, and gradually built and made the country progress.

Imbued with the party's viewpoint, our armed forces have during the past scores of years of national liberation and defense wars constantly brought into full play their self-relying and self-strengthening spirit, creatively solved unit-building and combat problems, and gradually established a Marxist-Leninist military science in our country.

We have paid attention to developing our nation's military tradition in our 1,000-year history of national construction and defense. Meanwhile, we have taken great interest in learning from the experiences in all fields of the peoples and armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Armed Forces. We believe that these very valuable experiences are necessary to further enrich our own wealth of experience. We must apply these experiences creatively in conformity with the characteristics of the Vietnamese country, men, and situation so that we will be able to transform them into real successes and make them even richer.

In the flame of the revolutionary struggle over the past half a century, the Vietnamese and Soviet parties and peoples have shared in the same breath and heartbeat and have done their utmost to foster Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and solidarity so that it will last and further develop.

Under the CPSU's leadership, the Soviet people, the first people in history who discovered the path of advancing to socialism and built the Soviet fatherland into a socialist power, have scored marvelous achievements in building the material and technical bases of communism. The Soviet people and armed forces have taken the lead in the noble cause of saving mankind from fascist disaster, brought about a peaceful life for the world, and established the international socialist system. The Soviet Union has given assistance full of international proletarian love to the socialist countries and has wholeheartedly helped oppressed peoples in their struggle for independence, freedom, and social progress. The Soviet Union is always worthy as a solid fortress of peace and a prop and a source of confidence for the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

Faced with the U.S. Administration's present militarist line on accelerating the arms race, openly calling for a global confrontation, and opposing the three revolutionary currents, especially the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the national independence movement. On 28 September Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, issued an important statement. The statement pointed out the Soviet good will and responsibility to mankind's fate and sternly affirmed that the Soviet Union shall be able to ensure security for itself and for its friends and allies under any circumstances and that it will do its best to defend peace on earth.

This statement once again shows the Soviet Union's determination and great might and its position and role in the struggle for peace, national independence, and mankind's progress.

Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity is a great source of the Vietnamese strength. That is why Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, imperialism, and other reactionary forces, while frenziedly opposing and sabotaging the Vietnamese revolution, are seeking every means possible to sow dissension between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, undermine Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation, and separate the three Indochinese peoples from the Soviet Union. They have spread psychological warfare allegations aimed at achieving this ugly scheme.

More than ever, our soldiers and people must highly treasure and strengthen the Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity and friendship and be resolved to defend the Soviet Union and Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity and cooperation against all divisive schemes of the enemy. The enemy's psychological warfare allegations and narrow nationalist thoughts and poison spread by the enemy can in no way impair the wholesome Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Loyal to the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, our entire party and all our soldiers and people vow to do their best to closely coordinate with the Soviet party, government, and armed forces in the struggle for international peace and security. Our people's armed forces constantly uphold genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism by fulfilling their sacred national duties and their noble international obligations.

Our officers and men are striving to study and train in order to increase their fighting strength and their combat readiness capabilities, and to successfully fulfill all tasks under all circumstances. They are enhancing their sense of responsibility and improving their knowledge in order to manage and use with best results our modern Soviet-equipped material and technical military facilities. They are also striving to learn experience in all respects from the Soviet Armed Forces and creatively apply them to our conditions in keeping with our soldiers and people's combat targets.

With the strength of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation, our armed forces will certainly be able to gloriously fulfill the duty to defend and build the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and positively contribute to the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and to the world peoples' common struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

#### CONSTRUCTION MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET AID

OWO21624 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2 -- On the occasion of the month of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of construction has written an article for NHAN DAN reviewing Soviet assistance to the Vietnamese construction service.

He wrote: "Over the past decades, the Soviet Union has equipped or built more than 70 projects as aid for Vietnam. These are aptly called "material and technological bases of socialism in Vietnam." In particular, the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, a gift from the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union, can be regarded as a gem of the fraternal relationship between the two countries.

Bilateral agreements on economic, scientific and technological cooperation have for many years created very good conditions for the Vietnamese construction service to increase quickly its material and technical bases and progress and mature in all fields.

With regard to the construction material industry, the Soviet Union has supplied complete equipment for such major works as:

-- the Bim Son cement plant (in the central province of Thanh Hoa) with two production chains and a total capacity of 1.2 million tons a year. The first chain has been put into operation, which the second is being installed.

-- the Xuan Mai prefab factory, west of Hanoi with an annual capacity of 97,000 cubic metres or 2,000 flats, is nearing completion.

-- construction of the Dap Cau glass factory (north of Hanoi) with a capacity of 2.38 million square metres a year will start soon.

-- the Bim Son fibro-cement factory in Thanh Hoa Province with a capacity of 7.2 square metres a year [as received] is also to be built. In addition, feasibility studies for many other building material projects have been or are being carried out jointly by the two governments.

Concerning the building industry, the Soviet Union is building or will build for the Vietnamese construction service many projects including a repair factory for construction machines in Ha Nam Ninh maintenance stations. Four oxygen works. [Paragraph as received]

The Vietnamese construction service has also received a considerable quantity of equipment from the Soviet Union to be used in the building of major projects under the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperative program.

In the matter of training, in addition to the workers trained at the engineering school built with Soviet assistance, over the past 25 years, more than 2,000 Vietnamese were sent for study and practice in the Soviet Union by the ministry of construction. So far, 57 masters of sciences, 388 engineers and technicians, 2,100 technical workers and a number of managerial cadres have returned to the country.

Since 1955, nearly 1,750 Soviet experts have come to help the Vietnam Construction Ministry. Many of them have been awarded high Vietnamese distinctions. Under the programs of scientific and technical cooperation, the Vietnamese Construction Ministry has sent many delegations of scientists and technicians for study visits to the Soviet Union. In return, many teams of Soviet experts have come to help Vietnam in construction work.

In furtherance of the cooperation agreement for 1981-85 signed on July 24 by the two governments, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam in the designing and construction of nearly 40 new projects and continue the construction of 60 others including the Da River hydro-electric project, the Pha Lai thermo-power plant and the Cam Pha engineering works for the coal industry.

#### ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

BK020415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Oct 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Basic Party Organizations; a Key Task in Building Strong Basic Army Units" -- date not given]

[Text] Building firm and strong basic party organizations and increasing their fighting strength and leadership ability is always a key task in building comprehensively firm and strong basic army units. Only with strong basic party organizations will the command effectiveness be consolidated and strengthened and will the ideological and organizational tasks be satisfactorily carried out, thereby motivating soldiers to devote all their strength and intellect to revolutionary actions and to fulfill all tasks of units.

The realities of building basic army units in various military regions, army corps, and armed branches and services show that any places where basic party organizations are firm and strong, the fighting impetus there is high and basic units are comprehensively firm and strong. Many units stationed in border areas, on islands, or who carry out their international duties, face numerous difficulties and urgent and complex requirements but have grown strong thanks to their efforts in satisfactorily building basic party organizations. Many units have become comprehensively firm and strong units, have been recognized as determined-to-win units and heroic units, and have successfully fulfilled all their assigned tasks.

However, there still are basic units where commanding officers have not satisfactorily carried out their duties, where the mass movement is weak, and other tasks have not been accelerated. The main reason for this is that the basic party organizations in these units have failed to hold firm the leadership banner, and party members have not developed their vanguard and exemplary role.

Today our army is advancing toward modernization and standardization. This task requires our army to enhance its ideological and organizational quality. Primarily, there must be comprehensively firm and strong basic units. To this end, basic party organizations must be built and consolidated so that they will be pure, firm, and strong, serving as a basis for the building of firm and strong basic units. This is not only an important permanent task, but also an urgent requirement.

Basic party organizations in our armed forces are numerous, but we must concentrate efforts on satisfactorily building such party organizations in the following three categories of units: units with many high- and middle-ranking officers, combat units, and units in charge of managing large quantities of material and technical equipment and of handling financial matters.

Basic party organizations must be built uniformly and be in keeping with the organizational situation of each basic unit through concrete measures and close leadership. First of all, we must provide basic party organizations with a reasonable number of party members and with members who are of increasingly high quality. Each party cadre and member, especially each core cadre in basic units, must be in the vanguard of firmly grasping the party lines and viewpoints and successfully carrying out all the party positions and policies.

In whatever position and in carrying out any task, party members must have qualities and supervisory, managerial, and commanding abilities and must be exemplary in combat, study, work, and in their behavior and lifestyle. They must display a high sense of organization, discipline, and responsibility. They must entertain good relations between cadres and combatants and between soldiers and the people.

The building of pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations also requires the strengthening of party committee echelons to make basic party committee echelons and party chapters a real nucleus of solidarity within, and leadership over, units. Party committee echelons and party chapter committees must closely control all party members both in their thinking and actions, firmly maintain party activity, uphold criticism and self-criticism, and ensure solidarity and singlemindedness within the party ranks and units. It is necessary to avoid a situation in which some party members diminish their fighting will and violate discipline while party organizations are tolerant, have rightist tendencies, and fail to educate and punish them. This may lead to internal disunity and a decrease in the units' fighting impetus, making it difficult for them to fulfill their duties satisfactorily.

Building pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations as a nucleus for building comprehensively firm and strong basic units is always a matter of concern for all echelons directly above the basic echelons.



Each individual basic party organization must strive to surge forward to become pure, firm, and strong. But this is not enough. Higher echelons must strengthen their leadership, control, and supervision of basic party organizations, guiding them in formulating plans for striving to upgrade themselves from being weak to fairly strong to pure, firm, and strong organizations.

Only by scrupulously complying with all requirements for building basic units will we be able to build politically, ideologically, and organizationally pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations. These organizations serve as a basis for building comprehensively firm and strong basic units with high combat capabilities and an ability to fulfill all duties successfully.

#### VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT COLLEGE FORUM

OW291051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] After 3 days of work, the first national festival-conference of outstanding college and higher school students ended this afternoon, 28 October.

Attending the closing ceremony and taking part in its presidium were Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher and vocational education; Le Quang Vinh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and many comrade professors and cadres representing scientific research agencies in Hanoi.

Addressing the conferees, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, praised the students for their outstanding achievements in study and training, and emphasized the objective of training new socialist men in schools and implementing the party resolution on education reforms, so that each school will truly be a training center that turns out talented scientific and technical cadres who will contribute to nation building and the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The conferees passed letters to the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers expressing their determination to accelerate the good-study emulation movement among students. They also sent a letter calling on college and higher school students nationwide to join one another in better implementing Uncle Ho's teaching: "Whatever the difficulties, good teaching and good study must be emulated."

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET-EQUIPPED AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL -- Hanoi VNA Oct 24 -- The Ministry of Agriculture today inaugurated the Vietnam-USSR Agricultural Mechanics School built with Soviet assistance in anticipation of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation (November 3) and the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Dang, vice-minister of agriculture; Nguyen Tai, deputy general director of the General Vocational Department; Le Van Lai, deputy general director of the General Technical Equipment Department. Representatives of the Soviet Embassy and concerned Soviet agencies and Soviet specialists were present. This is one of the four job training schools built for Vietnam by the Soviet Union. It can train 850 students a year for a variety of jobs in agriculture engineering, such as tractor driving, truck repair, repair of tractors, internal combustion engines, electric and gas soldering, electric installation in agricultural farms, etc. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 24 Oct 83 OW]

AUSTRALIASCHOLES ON U.S. USE OF FACILITY AT NORTH WEST CAPE

BK030325 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Australia has developed more specific arrangements with the United States over the operation or use of the joint U.S.-Australian defence facility at North West Cape in Western Australia, Defence Minister Gordon Scholes said today.

The minister, in a statement to Federal Parliament, said that the improved procedures would ensure that the Australian Government in future would be informed as early as possible about developments affecting, or potentially affecting, the North West Cape station. The North West Cape base is regarded by defence officials as a crucial pivot in U.S. defence operations in the Indian Ocean. The government has often been criticised for not seeking more precise details of U.S. activities at the base.

The arrangements will establish special access to the U.S. Department of Defence for consultations on strategic policy issues and an enhanced role for the head of the Australian defence staff in Washington, Mr Scholes said.

The agreement would ensure that Australia was able to "make timely judgments about the significance for Australian national interests of developments involving the North West Cape Naval Communication Centre." "The government is satisfied that with the implementation of the new arrangements, Australia's sovereignty in the operation of the joint defence facility at North West Cape will be adequately protected," he said. "They will assist us in obtaining the earliest possible advice of developments leading towards the actual or potential involvement of the naval communication station at North West Cape in support of U.S. military operations, and will thereby enable better informed consideration by the Australian Government of the significance of these developments for our national interests," he said.

Mr Scholes said Australia would continue to support Western opposition to further expansion of Soviet influence and lodgement in the Indian Ocean. "Our own maritime surveillance in the Indian Ocean will continue, as well occasional naval deployments or visits to the littoral states," he added.

Attorney General Senator Gareth Evans last month denied that North West Cape by itself was crucial to the accurate deployment of U.S. submarines and missiles. "The station is an important element in the U.S. Navy's communications network. That network in turn is crucial to the operation of U.S. submarines. However, the network includes a high degree of redundancy in order to ensure that U.S. military communications can continue to operate in time of war. North West Cape thus assists the U.S. to ensure the survivability of communications to its submarines," Senator Evans said.

The U.S. operates two other defence stations with Australia at Pine Gap and Nurrungar but North West Cape is considered to be the most strategically important.

Mr Scholes also told Parliament that he wanted a systematic examination of Australia's major defence capabilities and forward defence programme. In his statement, Mr Scholes detailed the government's plans for a flexible, mobile army with leaner manpower. He reaffirmed the government's decision to buy another aircraft carrier and abandon the fixed wing aircraft division of the navy. The fleet air arm will in future be an all-helicopter force and the U.S. Seahawk and the British Lynx were contenders for this requirement, Mr Scholes said. The helicopters will be fitted with advanced anti-submarine warfare systems which could be operated from major navy vessels, he said.

Defense Planning Review Urged

BK030726 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Scholes, has called for a review of Australia's defense forward planning. Mr Scholes made the announcement during his first comprehensive statement to parliament since taking up the defense portfolio. Mr Scholes said Australia's defense policy was shaped in the days when it was involved in Vietnam and Malaysia, but much in the way of technology, costs, and skills had changed since then. The minister stressed the government's priority for an antisubmarine warfare role for the navy, but he wanted to see a leaner, more mobile, better coordinated, and harder hitting army and an air force keyed to the purchase of the FA-18 tactical fighter. As well, the minister said there should be closer cooperation between the air force and the navy. Mr Scholes ruled out further reconsideration of an Australian aircraft carrier. The minister said friendly defense relations with Australia's neighbors and an understanding of regional issues remained Australia's best forward defense.

The opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, said the decisions taken by the government to abandon aircraft carriers and fixed wing aviation for the navy were totally irresponsible. He said the government had taken a political decision not to purchase a carrier, denying the navy any opportunity of arguing its case. [as heard]

BRIEFS

TIMOR SEA OIL DISCOVERY -- Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Proprietary [BHP], has confirmed that the oil strike in the Timor Sea 600 km west of Darwin could be the biggest yet discovered off Australia. However, a company spokesman said it could take anything up to a year for a full commercial evaluation of the new well and its potential. During testing at the Jabiru site last night, the well flowed oil at a rate of up to 7,000 barrels a day. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 83 BK]

SUGAR SALES TO PRC -- Negotiations are underway over future sales of Australian sugar to China. A 3-year contract with China expires at the end of this year and CSR Limited is carrying out the negotiations on behalf of the Sugar Board. A spokesman for the CSR's export marketing division in Sydney said the company was confident that long-term sugar trade would continue. Last year, Australia shipped 400,000 tons of sugar to China. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 4 Oct 83 BK]

NEW ZEALANDSCIENTIST FINDS NO INTENSE RADIATION AT MURUROA

BK020445 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The New Zealand leader of a recent scientific mission to France's nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll has said he did not find any intense radiation there. Dr Hugh Atkinson told Radio New Zealand from Tahiti that there was nothing like the heavy radiation many people had suspected of existing at Mururoa. Dr Atkinson and scientists from New Zealand, Australia, and Papua New Guinea spent 4 days inspecting the atoll to study the effects of the French nuclear testing. Dr Atkinson declined to say if the scientists found evidence of the atoll collapsing because of the underground tests. But he said their report would probably not give any dramatic answer to the question. The scientists will publish their report in 3 months after analysis of samples by Australians, French, and New Zealand laboratories.

MOKHTAR, KISSINGER DIFFER OVER KAMPUCHEA SOLUTION

BK030921 Hong Kong in English 0834 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Visiting former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger met Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja here today for talks which centered on Kampuchea.

After the meeting, Dr Mokhtar told the press that Dr. Kissinger did not share his hope of an eventual settlement of the Kampuchean crisis. The minister said Jakarta based its hope on a statement made by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Geydar Aliyev in Hanoi Monday that Moscow resolutely backed efforts to improve Vietnam's relations with China. He said that Mr. Aliyev's statement, although vague, was a good sign and expressed hope it could lead to something substantial.

Sino-Vietnamese relations have been tense since the Vietnamese Army intervention which ousted the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge regime in Kampuchea five years ago. This was followed by a brief but bloody Sino-Vietnamese border war in 1979.

ORGANIZATION NOTES EXISTENCE OF 'DEATH SQUADS'

BK230646 Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT 23 Oct 83

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Oct. 23 (AFP) -- Soldiers in mufti, formed into so-called death squads, have killed about 3,000 presumed delinquents or former prisoners in the past eight months in Indonesia, a human rights organisation maintains. The activities of the "mysterious killers" continue almost "daily" throughout the country, particularly in eastern Java, Sumatra and the Celebes, the director of the Legal Aid Institute here, Mulya Lubis, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE yesterday. "Some people put the number of people killed at 4,000, but I think it is near to 3,000," he said. An estimate made two months ago put the toll at 1,000-1,400 killed in six months. Information on the deaths is hard to come by.

The human-rights organisation has nine bureaux cited in the main cities of this archipelago -- made of 13,600 islands -- which has a population of 156 million. "It is a tragedy for the country," Mr Lubis said, adding that the Indonesian authorities had already received letters of protest from several countries including the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, France, Britain and Australia.

Even if the Indonesian authorities do not officially admit these commando operations, several high-ranking civil servants have come out in almost open support of this "clean-up" campaign by "guardian angels" undertaking an "amputation" which they felt had become necessary.

BRIEFS

FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AID -- At the French Finance Ministry on 18 October, Indonesian Ambassador to France Barli Halim signed a protocol on 1983-84 French financial aid to Indonesia. The 660 million francs soft loan will be used to finance 11 development projects, including the Cengkareng airport. The ambassador also signed a document on a 5,000-ton wheat grant under the 1983 French food program for Indonesia. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 23 Oct 83 BK]

1982 PRESS PUBLICATIONS -- According to a survey conducted by a team from the Information Department, in 1982 there were 273 press publications throughout the country with a total circulation of 6,899,818. Newsprint consumption totalled 94,207,224 kg. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 83 BK]



SINGAPOREOVERFLIGHTS BY 'SOVIET SPY PLANES' ALLEGED

BK030857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Singapore, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan has disclosed that Soviet spy planes, based at the Cam Ranh Bay base in Vietnam, are spying over this region.

In an interview with today's SINGAPORE MONITOR, the foreign minister said the Soviet planes, which were either TU-95 Bear-D's or TU-95 Bear-F's, were taking off regularly from the strategic Cam Ranh Bay. "They are not just flying around on test flights. They are out on missions," he said. While declining to reveal the frequency of such Soviet flights, Mr Dhanabalan said: "There are fairly well documented intelligence reports that they do use Cam Ranh Bay as a base from which their planes fly out over the South China Sea."

The paper said, quoting intelligence sources, that the U.S.-built facilities at Cam Ranh Bay have come under Soviet control in return for Soviet assistance to Vietnam. (Earlier reports had put the Soviet assistance at 3 to 6 million U.S. dollars a day, mainly to prop up Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea). The paper also said some areas of Cam Ranh Bay were off-limits to all but high-ranking Vietnamese personnel. While Soviet planes flew out of Cam Ranh Bay, Danang -- in the north where much of the Vietnamese Navy is concentrated -- is used as the staging area for joint anti-submarine training exercises with elements of the Soviet Navy, the paper said.

Mr. Dhanabalan, who leaves here Sunday to attend the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta Monday, said a decision on whether to resume its regular dialogue with Australia would be taken at the meeting. ASEAN suspended the meeting, scheduled to have been held on October 24, as a protest against Canberra's refusal to co-sponsor the ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations. The resolution calls for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia prior to the exercise of self-determination for the Kampuchean people. ASEAN groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The foreign minister said: "We will be discussing this matter next week in Jakarta to decide whether we should make any firm decision on the resumption of dialogue or wait until there are further developments." He stressed that the decision to postpone the dialogue was taken by consensus. Mr. Dhanabalan also said he did not see "any useful purpose" being served by the Kampuchean Coalition Government setting up diplomatic missions in Singapore or other ASEAN countries. The coalition government, linking Prince Sihanouk, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Khmer Rouge, was set up last year with ASEAN guidance and help.

BRIEFS

CABINET CHANGES -- Dr Tony Tan assumes charge of the Ministry of Finance today. A statement from the prime minister's office says he will also continue to be in charge of the ministry of trade and industry. Dr Tan takes over the finance portfolio following the recent death of Mr Hon Sui Sen. The statement says Mr Lee Yock Suan has assumed duties as minister of state for finance. He has relinquished his duties as minister of state for national development. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 83 BK]

SATELLITE EARTH STATION -- A new satellite earth station has been commissioned by Telecom at (?Exeter) Road. The station will provide border communications service between Indonesia and Singapore through the Palapa satellite system. The station has a 4.5-diameter antenna and is expected to improve the quality of telephone service between Singapore and Indonesian border towns. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83 BK]

MARCOS REJECTS SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS SCHEME

HKO30022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday rejected as ridiculous and risky for national security the idea of holding simultaneous elections for president, vice president, Batasan members, and all other elected officials. He said the move will require the amendment of the entire constitution, which will be a big task. The president said the amendment of the constitution will bring about a vacuum in the government setup and open the country to risks against national security. He said the communists and crime syndicates will certainly take advantage of the situation, which will compound further the country's economic situation.

The president declared these in reaction to the insistence by the opposition to synchronize elections. They said it will minimize expenses. The president said the proposal to synchronize elections is untimely in the face of the current economic problems. The president noted that even some segments of the opposition do not regard the plan highly. President Marcos also reiterated that the scheduled May 14 elections for the regular Batasan will be held as scheduled.

Succession Plan Scorned

OWO22149 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The move to make the prime minister the successor to the president in case of any vacancy is not only unconstitutional but also dangerous. This is the assessment by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino. Jose Carlos has more:

[Begin Carlos recording] In a press conference at his (Escorto) office this morning, Assemblyman Tolentino said the Constitution must be amended to accommodate the presidential pronouncement. He said a mere presidential decree or a law passed by the Batasang Pambansa on this matter would be null and void. He explained why the president's clarification on the succession order is dangerous. [end recording]

[Begin Tolentino recording] If the prime minister were to assume presidential powers under it and those who are not prime ministers or members of the executive committee should oppose the move of the prime minister, then there is the possibility that this country may be thrown in turmoil. And when that happens, you must remember, the president will no longer be around to preserve discipline. Rivalries and power struggle can develop when the prime minister assumes power under this clarification or interpretation by the president. [end recording]

[Begin Carlos recording] However, Tolentino said he saw in the president's statement an indication that the president wants a one-person successor to the presidency, that he stressed this must be done in a proper manner. Tolentino instead proposed the resolution at the Batasang Pambansa restoring the position for vice president be given due course by the ruling party. For KBS (Kanloan Broadcasting System) news, Jose Carlos. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES FREEZE OF NEW NUCLEAR ARMS

4A031222 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] United Nations -- The Philippines urged yesterday the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze the introduction of new nuclear weapons so as not to complicate the search for a disarmament agreement.

Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo told the 38th session of the UN General Assembly here that a moratorium on the introduction of new weapons or additional numbers of old one is of utmost significance in the search for arms agreements. Romulo's speech before the UN body came as the U.S. was preparing to deploy hundreds of Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe and a Soviet threat to duplicate the American action.

"Both parties should abstain from introducing any new complications such as additional nuclear weapons systems into the present situation for whatever reason," Romulo said. Progress on current negotiations in Geneva between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on an arms agreement has been threatened by U.S. determination to deploy new missiles in Europe to achieve what it termed as nuclear parity with the Soviets.

Romulo said the UN should stop playing the role of a "cheering section" in the Geneva negotiations on disarmament and get "intimately and deeply involved in deliberations that are most important to the future of all members of the United Nations." He expressed hope that the UN in the future would be able to offer suggestions and recommendations to the negotiating parties based on expertise learned through its disarmament agencies.

In calling for a moratorium on the introduction of new and additional nuclear weapons systems, Romulo said the current nuclear arms race is for the most part a futile search on the part of superpowers for national security. "The means employed, however, in this search clearly are not succeeding in providing security, but in guaranteeing massive insecurity," Romulo said. The problem, he said, is that the basic reason for the non-fulfillment of security is that states are not convinced that disarmament in and of itself will provide security. "Disarmament measures can bring a better atmosphere and with it a better chance for the taking of those steps which will provide security and have been our goal since the founding of the United Nations -- those steps which will result in gradual erection of a true international security system," Romulo said.

Romulo said that security has become the collective and indivisible responsibility of the global community adding that security requires not only disarmament but also the means of keeping peace and settling disputes among states. The main reason disarmament has not occurred, he said, is the refusal of member states of the United Nations as a whole to commit themselves to the processes for collective security which they themselves have established. Romulo decried the fact that the proliferation of proposals for steps in arms control has become as awesome as the proliferation of nuclear weapons itself. He went on to review the current positions of the U.S. and USSR on the strategic nuclear weapons systems which he termed as "the most threatening to human life, in fact all life on the planet."

#### PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RAISED 3 NOV

HK030014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] First to the news, the prices of gasoline, diesel fuel, and other petroleum products have been raised by a peso a liter effective today, 3 November. The Board of Energy said the price increases are provisional pending the holding of public hearings. Board chairman (Ponciano Mathay) said the provisional prices hikes were granted to avoid price speculations and hoarding and to stabilize supply.

The new prices are, for premium gasoline 6.47 pesos per liter; for regular gasoline, 6.27 per liter; for diesel, 4.43 per liter; for cooking gas, 4.30; fuel oil, 3.40; solvents, 5.62; kerosene, 4.44; aviation [word indistinct] 5.90; and [word indistinct] 3.87 a liter. The absolute amount of price increase is 1 pesos a liter, but the actual prices may be higher due to mark-up increase for dealer's percentage. Chairman (Mathay) said the price hike was imposed due to the peso devaluation and other factors such as increased refinery and marketing expenses. Meanwhile the National Wages Council will meet on Friday, that's tomorrow, or Saturday, to decide on wage increases.

Recommendations on the wage hikes to help workers cope with the effects of devaluation will be handed to President Marcos immediately following the final decision.

Labor Minister Blas Ople said the council is awaiting a decision of the Board of Transportation on the transport fare increases before giving the recommendations to President Marcos. Ople said the council is considering a 7 peso a day wage hike. This was based on an estimated inflation rate of 20 percent.

The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines wants a 7.50 peso across-the-board increase, but the Employers Confederation of the Philippines wants a hike of only 4 pesos a day.

#### TERRORISTS KILLED, CAPTURED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

OW022118 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Six terrorists were killed and two others captured in a clash between PC [Philippine Constabulary] rangers and rebels in Sultan Kudarat in Camarines del Sur over the weekend. One of those captured was an amazon who was wounded. Four of the fatalities were members of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] who engaged elements of the 428th PC Company and civilians at (Citlonati), barangay (Kiatsan), (Kalamsig), Sultan Kudarat. Ten of the 14-man MNLF band withdrew upon seeing four of their comrades dead.

The other encounter took place in (Mangurin), (Kalabanga), Camarines del Sur. The PC Region V Command said two New People's Army terrorists were killed and two others captured without any casualty on the government side of the action.

#### KBL CRITICIZES UNIDO'S POLITICAL STATEMENTS

OW010855 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] today rebuked UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], the opposition umbrella organization, for making confusing and fickle political statements. Deputy Prime Minister and KBL Batasan majority leader Jose Romo said UNIDO has been making repetitious demands when political concessions have been granted to the opposition. Romo called on the opposition groups to put some reason into their statements.



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